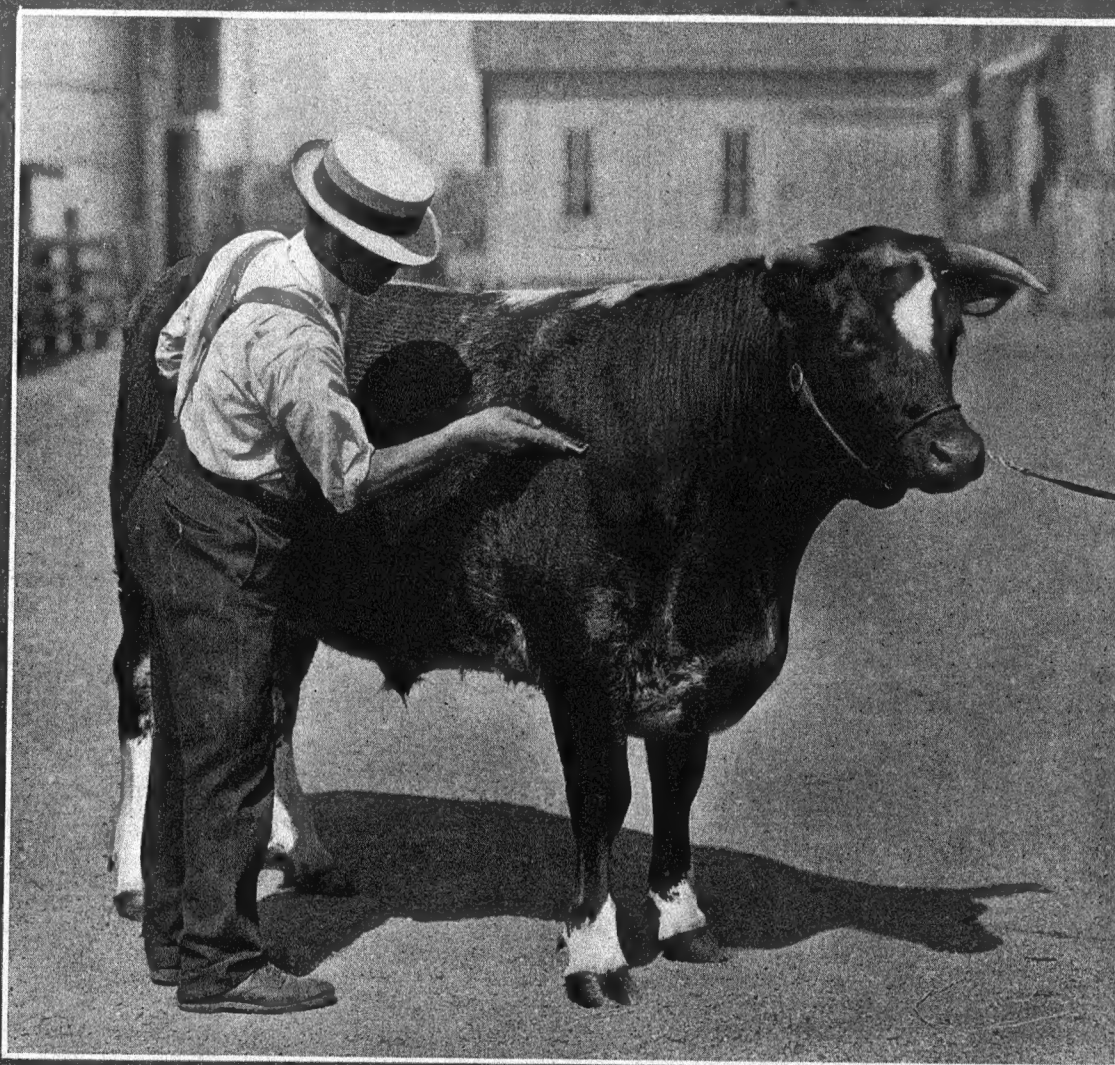
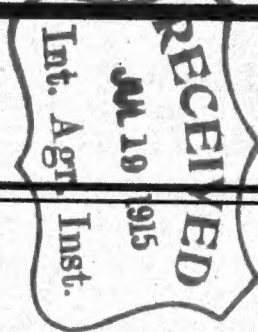


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

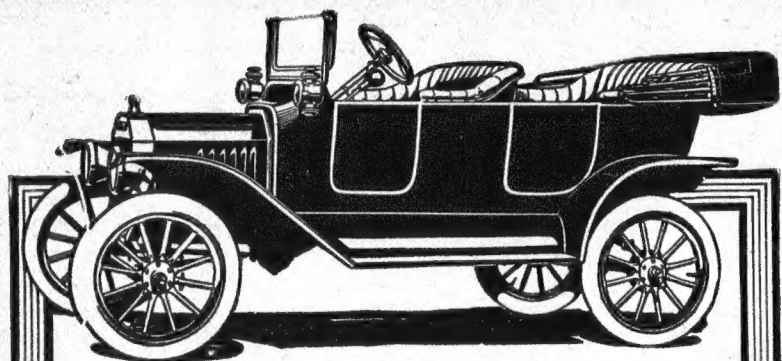
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

JULY 14, 1915



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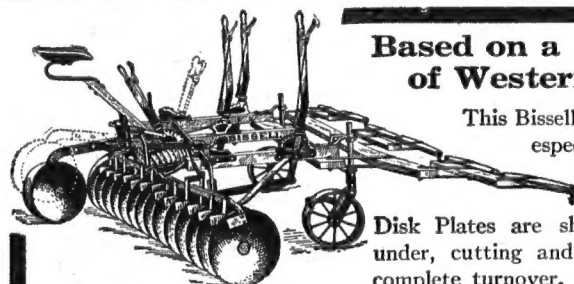
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Progressive Local Associations and Unions are entering The Guide free library competition. These local organizations are helping The Guide by endeavoring to increase its circulation in their districts. In return for this help The Guide undertakes to supply them with a library for the use of their members. This library will be supplied without one cent of cost either to the individual or to the Association. The library may be chosen by the officers or members of the Association, or, if desired, the editor of The Guide will be glad to assist you in selecting suitable books. The books will be sent prepaid and will be neatly packed and boxed. We will also give every Association full instructions for keeping proper records and conducting your library so that it will be an unqualified success. The local Associations and Unions divide their territory among their members. Two members go around together and canvass the territory allotted to them. In this way the whole district is quickly and thoroughly canvassed. The canvassers turn in the subscriptions and money collected to the treasurer of the competition who forwards it to The Guide.

BEGIN NOW!

It is not necessary to wait for a meeting of your Association or Union. If three or four members get together the work can be commenced at once. Let us know who is to act as treasurer for the competition and we will send him full instructions and supplies by return mail.

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1.—The competition is open to recognized local branches of the Grain Growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and local unions of the U.F.A., also to branches of the women's associations of the three provinces, but is positively not open to individuals nor to other organizations.

2.—To be entitled to a library a minimum of \$15.00 worth of subscriptions must be sent in to The Guide office before August 31, and this amount must come from not less than ten subscribers.

3.—The amount need not be sent in all at one time, but the subscriptions should be forwarded at least weekly, and the proper amount will be credited on our office records and an acknowledgment sent to the treasurer.

4.—While we place a minimum of \$15.00 to be sent in from at least ten subscribers, there is no limit to the number of subscriptions or the amount which we will accept.

5.—When the secretary or president does not act as treasurer for the competition it will be necessary for one of these officers to write The Guide giving us the name and address of the party who has been appointed so that we may send him full supplies and advice to help him in the work.

6.—In quoting prices of books the regular prices quoted in The Guide book catalog will be followed, and in cases where books not quoted in our catalog are chosen the regular retail price will be quoted.

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When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

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"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Troff
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Calgary Summer Fair

While the Calgary Summer Fair, held from June 30 to July 7, was not the equal of some of the most recent fairs seen at Victoria Park, it was a very creditable exhibition. There were three public holidays during the fair: Dominion Day; Saturday, with its usual half holiday; and Monday, July 5, set apart by Americans for their annual celebration. The attendance on several days exceeded the attendance on the corresponding days last year, the weather on this occasion being favorable. Dominion Day saw the biggest crowd at the Park, no less than 35,000 people taking in the fair. The military were much in evidence and accounted for the large crowds.

Two specially interesting displays were those of the Dominion Experimental Farms at Lacombe and Lethbridge, and the Alberta Department of Agriculture's "Mixed Farming Special." The latter is touring the province and was placed on a siding at the Exhibition grounds for two days, during which time it was a centre of much interest.

The livestock exhibits in some sections were not quite so numerous as usual, some notable stockmen having been unable to bring their stock to the show. The quality of the exhibits was in most cases good, tho it was noticeable that few of the exhibits were shown in high flesh. Some animals not up to show condition showed the effects of the high price of feed. The fact that some of the exhibition buildings are in the hands of the military authorities, necessitated the livestock exhibits being not so conveniently housed as usual, from the visitors' point of view, but under the circumstances the management is deserving of a great deal of praise for the ability shown in triumphing over many obstacles.

Clydesdales

Alex. Galbraith, who placed the awards on the Clydesdales, had little difficulty in picking out the winners, as competition was not as strong as Calgary usually provides. The Clydesdale Grand Champion was "Scotland's Coronet," owned by E. D. Adams, who secured the horse two years ago from A. L. Dollar. The horse has fine quality and splendid underpinning, combined with good action. He was first in the aged class, over P. M. Brett's "Royal Trustee," which was placed second. W. E. Butler came third in the aged class with "Solicitor General," and F. Schroeder and Son fourth with "Cyclops." The last named breeder won the three-year-old class with "Astrophel." There was pretty good competition among the two-year-olds, and the winner, A. L. Dollar's "Scotland's Bulwark," was placed Reserve Champion. He is a big colt with lots of quality. P. M. Brett's "Western Homestead Prince" came next, with "Scotland's Might," another Dollar horse, third, and Mr. Brett's "General John," fourth. Among the yearlings Fred Jones' "Imperial Newton" was given first place—a promising colt.

Four high class matrons were shown in the brood mare class, which was won by Mr. Brett's "Poppy," "Miss Newton," owned by Fred Jones, coming second, and D. Thorburn's "Lady Rozelle," third. "Poppy's" foal won

in the foal class. In the dry mare class A. Webster's "Jess of Craigwillie" was an outstanding winner. P. M. Brett won the three-year-old filly class with "Pride of Craig," his "Braoo Kate" coming second. Both are imported mares. "Eleho's Daisy," owned by Thorburn and Riddle, was third. "Hopeful Beauty," another of Mr. Brett's mares carried off the red ribbon in the two-year-old section. She is a sweet filly with good quality and action. "Brown Bess," owned by D. Thorburn, was second. Brett's "Balgrogan Queen" won first among the yearlings, over Thorburn's "Maggie McNeil," second. The former also won the Canadian bred class, under two years. Over two years, A. Ingram's "Sweet Barlae" was the winner.

Percherons

The Percheron exhibits were not up to standard in point of numbers and the absence of one or two well known strings made the competition less keen. Geo. Lane was unable to be present with his horses on account of a washout on the railway and the J. C. Drewry estate did not show either. Jas. Fletcher, Illinois, was the judge. A. E. Davenport, of Acme; W. E. and R. C. Upper, of Calgary; and W. B. Thorne, of Aldersyde, were the principal exhibitors. The Grand Championship for Percheron stallions went to W. B. Thorne's "Illico," a big horse with good quality of bone. He was first in the aged class, with Davenport's "Marathon" second, and Upper's "Marquis" third. Messrs. Upper took the three-year-old ribbon with "Futurity," while Davenport won out in the two-year-old class with "Brilliantine of Acme." "Prince Charlie," a really good colt from Upper's stable, won the first for yearlings. Davenport's "Melie" was first for brood mare with foal at side, and his "Rosebud" second, over Upper's "Ruby." Messrs. Upper took all the dry mare awards, with the well known mare "Rosine" leading. Davenport's "Lily of Acme," won out in the three-year-olds, with Upper's "Mamie" second and their "Mayflower" third.

The two Canadian bred stallion championships both went to Messrs. Upper. "Futurity" was the winner in the senior class and "Prince Charles" in the junior. Their "Irene," a beautiful black four-year-old, won the senior female Canadian bred championship, while the junior award went to Davenport's "Brilliantine of Acme." "Rosine," of international fame, won the female Grand Championship.

Shires

The principal winner in Shire classes was the Countess of Bubna (manager A. R. MacKay), who showed a string of Shires of a quality seldom seen in Canada and of a type deservedly popular in England. "Boro Forester" from this stud, first at the spring show, again headed his class and took the Grand Championship. In addition to a good body he has limbs showing a good quality of bone and is clean thru-out. Tom Rawlinton's "Ossington Boss" was second in the aged class and his "Hampton Royal Friar" third. In the three-year-old class the winner was F. Schroeder's "Lorryman." Raw-

Continued on Page 26

What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful mothers have intuitively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon 35 cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenical fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorous match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."

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Catches the Germ with the Fly

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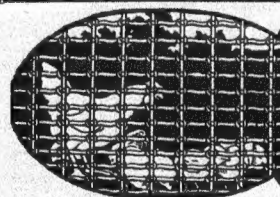
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ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Crop Prospects are Good-Help Scarce!

Will You be Left? Not in a decade has the labor situation been more acute. The problem is, where is the harvest help to come from this year? Unquestionably there will be a distinct scarcity of farm help when harvest time arrives. The war has drained and is constantly draining the country of men. Immigration is practically at a standstill. Consequent upon the war also, the usual heavy rush of men from the East must not be expected this fall. Yet hundreds of Western farmers will require more help this season than in bygone years. Increased acreage and more intense cultivation accounts for it. Prepare yourself for emergencies. Now is the time to act—not merely to think.

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Will Solve the Problem

"He who hesitates is lost" is a fitting expression. There never was a time when you so badly needed a Stewart Sheaf Loader. Will you sacrifice one bushel for the sake of help? It's an ill wind that blows no one any good—reap the benefit of the high prices that must prevail—harvest every grain possible—but don't pin your faith on securing last minute help—don't be left with your grain standing in the field. Order a Stewart today.

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The Stewart pays by the grain it saves. It does the work of the field pitcher and fewer bundle teams are required. It puts the lid on the wage and board bill and works all the time. In short, it is a labor and grain saving machine that will be profitable for every thresher to own.

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The Stewart Sheaf Loader Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
Dear Sirs—Having used one of your Loaders since the fall of 1910, I wish to say I am well satisfied with the machine in every particular. It saves me two teams and three men, does its work more satisfactorily than hand pitching, and in a short crop where there is considerable litter, it can be regulated to pick up everything. The machine is strongly built. Any repairing we had to do was through no fault of the machine, but owing to careless handling. I consider your Loader one of the best pieces of machinery I have, and if I could not secure another, money could not buy this one. Wishing you the success your machine merits, I remain,
Yours truly,
I. MOTHERAL.



THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER AT WORK NEAR WINNIPEG

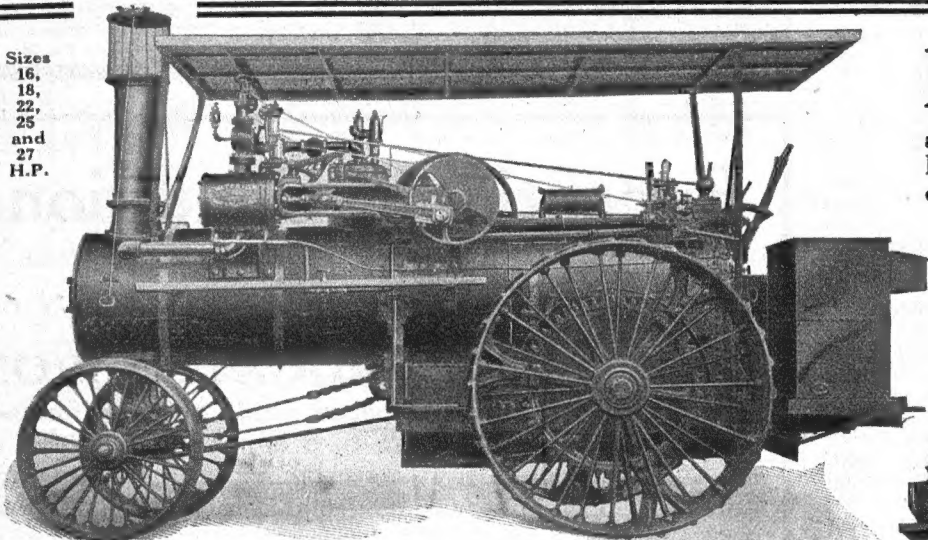
Read what our Customers have to Say:

Summerberry, Sask., February 27, 1915.
The Stewart Sheaf Loader Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
Dear Sirs—I bought a Stewart Loader two years ago, and will say it has given entire satisfaction. It picks the grain up far cleaner than hand pitching. We saved \$300.00 in wages the fall of 1913, and were able to keep the machine running to full capacity. We didn't have a very long run in 1914, but figure it has pretty nearly paid for itself. We have only put on about 75 cents for repairs, and that was for hardwood slats on elevator, still nearly as good as new. Will say no threshing outfit is complete without a Stewart Loader. Wishing you continued prosperity, I remain,
Yours very truly,
CHAS. B. McMAIN.

We have hundreds of testimonials like these. The letters printed state in a few words just what successful threshers have done with a Stewart Loader. You should do as well under the same conditions. As we have manufactured only a limited number it would be as well to place your order early. Don't be left. Write for our Booklet today.

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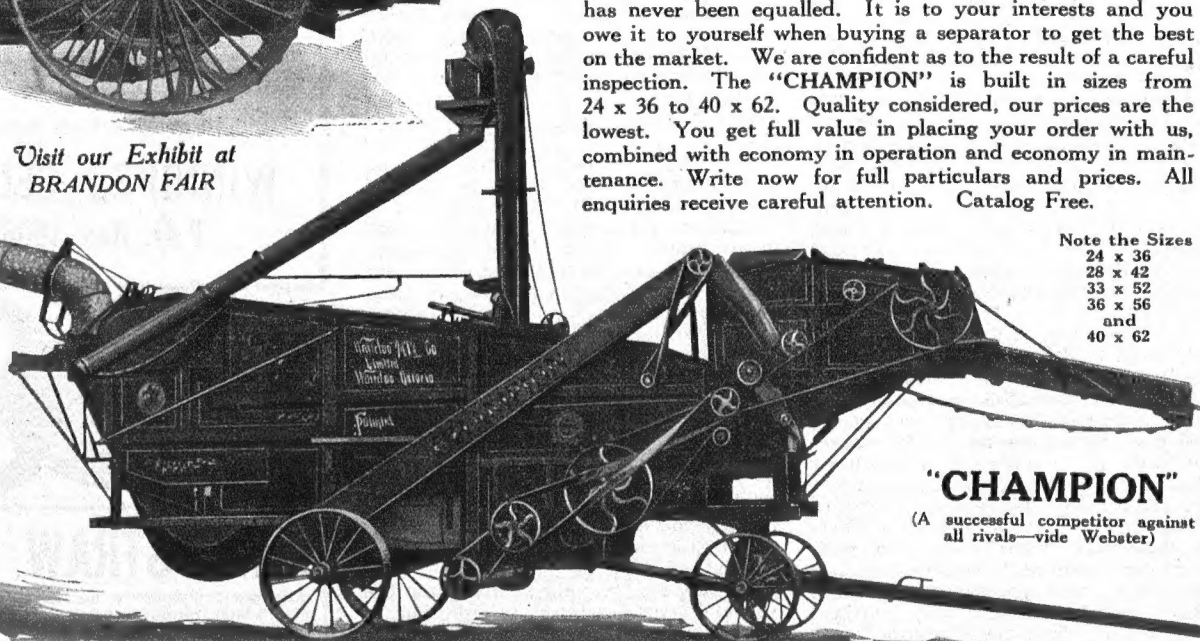
The half-tones appearing on this page are reproductions of actual photos showing machinery exactly as it is built. "WATERLOO" Machinery has been built to realize an "Ideal." It has been our purpose and policy to achieve a standard of quality and value, not merely of prices. Every article, large or small, is built for service. The "Waterloo" "CHAMPION" Separator has an enviable record for service and value. A "CHAMPION" placed alongside a rival does not suffer by comparison. And remember, "Waterloo" Machinery is made by a Company that has had over sixty years experience and is still furnishing repair parts for machinery built during those years. If you are interested write for Catalogue; it is mailed free on request. DO IT NOW. Address:

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"Waterloo" engines are built in traction or portable; sizes from 16 to 27 h.p., suitable for threshing and farm power work. When you buy a "Waterloo" you get the highest quality of machinery, along with a "Waterloo" guarantee for service and honorable business methods. We invite you to inspect our lines before placing your order. As a genuine Grain Saver, our "CHAMPION" separator has never been equalled. It is to your interests and you owe it to yourself when buying a separator to get the best on the market. We are confident as to the result of a careful inspection. The "CHAMPION" is built in sizes from 24 x 36 to 40 x 62. Quality considered, our prices are the lowest. You get full value in placing your order with us, combined with economy in operation and economy in maintenance. Write now for full particulars and prices. All enquiries receive careful attention. Catalog Free.

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(A successful competitor against all rivals—vide Webster)

The WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd. Regina, Sask.
Portage la Prairie, Man.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 14th, 1915

ALBERTA FOR TEMPERANCE

One week from today the voters of Alberta will have an opportunity of exercising the right of free born citizens to self government. On July 21 the first Referendum ever taken in Canada under a Direct Legislation Act will be held to decide whether or not the sale of liquor for beverages shall be prohibited thruout the Province of Alberta. To this question the electors will vote "yes" or "no" and a straight majority of those voting will decide the issue. The Liquor Act which is to be voted upon is a prohibition act. If it is carried it will close all bars, wholesale houses and clubs as places where liquors may be purchased and consumed and thus will abolish the treating system. In times of prosperity as much as \$12,300,000 has been spent for liquor in Alberta in a year, and if the liquor traffic is abolished the money which is now squandered over the bar will be spent in other ways—in the purchase of food and clothing, in better homes, in agricultural implements, in pure bred stock, in barns and granaries, and much of it probably in the payment of debts. The bar-keepers will lose their present jobs, the brewers will only be able to sell their products for consumption outside of Alberta and business with them will not be as good as it was, but the grocer and tailor, the hardware man, the furniture dealer, the builder, the implement dealer, the manufacturer of every useful thing that the people of Alberta want will find their business increasing when the liquor traffic is abolished. There are vastly more wages paid in the production and distribution of a thousand dollars' worth of useful articles than in the manufacture and sale of the same quantity of liquor, so that apart altogether from the moral and physical benefits that the people of Alberta as a whole will reap from prohibition, the economic effect will be in every way beneficial. The liquor men, of course, are using every method, fair and unfair, which they think will help to defeat the liquor bill. If the voters will take the trouble to go to the polls, however, there is no question that prohibition will carry by a large majority. No man who has the interest of the people of Alberta at heart will stay at home on July 21. The biggest possible majority should be rolled up by the temperance forces. A small majority would not be accepted by the liquor men as decisive. With a big majority it will be established beyond all possibility of doubt that the people want prohibition and the question can thus be settled once and for all, and the government given notice that the people will expect rigid and effective administration of the law. Every member of the U. F. A. should vote for the Liquor Act on July 21.

BONDING PRODUCE MERCHANTS

There is one department of the farmers' business which is not receiving the attention today that it should. More production than usual is a phrase which is now almost worn threadbare and yet, with all the advice given and enquiry made, scarcely any extra attention has been paid to ways and means of disposing of farm produce. Marketing is a part of production. Why has more attention not been paid to it? It is being urged from many quarters that the keeping of chickens, making butter and dairy produce and the growing of vegetables can all easily be made profitable sidelines on any farm. But what facilities are there available to enable farmers to sell this farm produce? Leaving out any consideration as to whether he will obtain a fair market price, what guarantee has any shipper that he will receive payment even for his shipment? Complaints are heard

on every hand concerning the state of the produce market and the blame for the present state of affairs rests just as much with the farmer as with the produce dealer. Reasons for this condition are many and varied, but chief among them is the fact that there are no definite standards set as to grade and quality of product: farmers do not know or realize the importance of conforming to local market requirements respecting the article which they have for sale and finally under existing conditions there is every opportunity for unscrupulous dealers to receive and sell country shipments and simply pocket the proceeds therefrom. Not only this, the produce business is one which requires very expert handling. Depreciation, shrinkage and delays during transit all play a very important part in determining profits and, to be successful, a man must have a very wide experience of market conditions and requirements. There are perfectly honest and yet incompetent produce merchants just as there are the same class of men to be found in any other business occupation, but why should any shipper be expected to stand the risk of receiving no payment for his produce just because his dealer is incompetent? No such condition of affairs is allowed to exist in the grain trade. There is no reason why it should be tolerated in the produce trade. Track buyers and grain commission merchants have to be licensed by the grain commission and in addition have to furnish a satisfactory bond. Why should not the powers of this excellent commission be enlarged to include the licensing and bonding of produce merchants? This matter has received considerable attention in the United States and today eight States have laws in operation controlling produce commission merchants. Two more have the matter of passing similar legislation at present under consideration. The principles involved in this legislation are substantially the same and a standard bill has been adopted based largely upon the one at present in operation in the State of New York, a copy of which appears on another page in this issue of The Guide. With slight modifications to suit conditions this bill could be used in Canada. The act could be passed by the Dominion parliament to be operative in the several provinces upon proclamation by each respective lieutenant-governor. The machinery for its operation, as mentioned above, is already in existence. Farmers should consider this matter carefully and do all they can to insist on immediate action being taken in this important matter.

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

While the appointment of a federal commission to endeavor to discover a means of increasing the agricultural production of this country is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, it is to be regretted that the scope of the promised commission, as indicated by the minute of council issued by the government, is not wider. Attention has already been called in The Guide to the fact that the government has determined in advance that it will not consider any proposal which might endanger vested rights (which very frequently would be better called vested wrongs) and a comparison of the statement issued by the government with the memorial presented to Premier Borden by the joint delegation of farmers and manufacturers last November suggests other defects in the reference. Practically every question on which information is now sought—agricultural education, co-operation, marketing, cold storage, transportation and immigration, were suggested as subjects of enquiry by the manufacturers' and farmers' delegation and in addition the

request was made that the proposed commission should study the rural school and also ascertain to what extent the protective tariff was responsible for the handicap under which the farmer labors. No investigation of agricultural conditions can pretend to be comprehensive which ignores the protective tariff. If the government appoints a commission to discover why the agricultural population is decreasing, actually in the East and relatively in the West, and forbids that commission to expose the way in which the farmers are being robbed and the agricultural industry made unprofitable by protection, it will be stultifying the commission before it begins its work.

THE LABOR SHORTAGE

The likelihood of sufficient help being available to harvest the crop properly seems at the present time quite remote. The military authorities have arranged to allow private soldiers and non-commissioned officers leave of absence to work in the harvest fields, but for no other purpose. This will afford considerable relief but there will still be a considerable shortage to be overcome. The provincial departments of agriculture are taking hold of the matter vigorously and the railway companies also. Farmers will now begin to have an idea of the amount of help they will need and should lose no time in contracting for men wherever possible. There are many idle men in the cities and towns, a large proportion of whom will be of use on the farms and it would be good policy for farmers who can to get men in advance and put them at odd jobs on low wages so as to have them on hand when harvest begins. The shortage in help will also turn the minds of farmers to labor saving machinery, and it will turn the minds of inventors and manufacturers in the same direction. There are always many of such inventions being placed on the market, some good and some useless. But labor saving farm machinery has made great strides in recent years and live farmers are equipping themselves to meet the shortage and high price of human labor.

POLITICS IN MANITOBA

Up to the present time the countercharges of the Conservative party in Manitoba of political corruption on the part of the Norris government have proved a sort of boomerang. It is quite true that the Liberals, or at least some of them, had arranged with the Conservatives for a saw-off of election protests, which in itself is decidedly reprehensible, tho it is the ordinary procedure in politics thruout Canada. The charge that the Norris government sold out to the Conservatives for \$50,000, however, has failed to make good even on the evidence of the accusers. The most interesting point in evidence is the story told by Hon. Jas. H. Howden, Attorney-General in the late Roblin government. Mr. Howden says he got \$50,000 from Dr. Simpson, President of the Conservative Association, with which to buy off the Grits from prosecuting election protests. Mr. Howden disclaims all knowledge of where Dr. Simpson got the money, but it is quite evident that it was a campaign fund produced from somewhere. This money Howden paid to one Chambers, but Chambers was unable to make any deal with Mr. Norris. He tried to return the money, but Howden wouldn't take it. Howden, as Attorney-General, was chief law officer of the province and the legal advisor of the Crown. His evidence before the Royal Commission indicated that he had a very low and decidedly immoral conception of the duties of his high office. No wonder politics in Manitoba have been rotten with

an Attorney-General such as Howden admitted himself to be. The evidence given by Roblin, Montague and Howden showed clearly that they paid mighty little attention to the real business of the province which they were paid to transact. Their chief business seemed to be working political schemes and struggling to maintain their position regardless of what it might cost the public treasury. Manitoba is well rid of the bunch of incompetents and political manipulators who have been in charge for the past fifteen years. This is the first time in recent years that the public have ever been able to know exactly how any Canadian government carried on its business and the knowledge disclosed has exposed the rottenest state of affairs that Canada has ever known.

MOVING THE WHEAT CROP

It will cost more to move the wheat crop across the Atlantic this year probably than ever before. A large number of ships, both British and foreign, have been destroyed and the Admiralty has taken over a large number of the merchant ships for war purposes. The remaining merchant ships have increased their freight rates enormously and will not be able to handle the wheat shipments nearly as quickly as in previous years. It is stated in press reports that Premier Borden, who arrived safely in England last Thursday, will take up this matter with the British authorities. It is certainly a very important question from the standpoint of Canada, as there will probably be a large amount of wheat for export, which, aside from war material, will be the most important part of the Canadian foreign trade for the year. Whatever Premier Borden can do to have freight rates reduced on ocean shipments of wheat will be proportionately beneficial to the farmers of Western Canada.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

Considered from every standpoint the last week has been one of the most satisfactory during the past few months of the war. Altho the Russians were driven out of the two Austrian strongholds, it is now reported that they have stopped the progress of the enemy and in fact have repulsed the Austrian army several times with considerable slaughter. If the Russians can hold their own until their supply of ammunition is increased conditions should steadily improve in the Eastern theatre. In Northern France and Belgium the British and French armies have repulsed a number of German attacks and have captured several sections of German trenches. The Italians have been making slow but steady progress on the Southern border and conditions in the Dardanelles are reported as satisfactory. The campaign in Britain for increasing the supply of war material has been going ahead steadily under the energetic administration of Lloyd George. Senseless press censorship and red tape officialdom in Britain has undoubtedly caused a good deal of the trouble, but the public is now thoroughly aroused and Britain has thrown herself into the task of supplying war material to the very limit of her possibilities. The Allies have also organized their war purchasing efforts in the United States and Canada. It has become quite evident that the war is to be one of money and resources which gives the advantage to the Allies. Germany and Austria, however, will not be easily conquered and it seems certain that at least another year will lapse before peace is in sight. The latest development is the likelihood of Germany extending their submarine activities to the Atlantic Coast for the purpose of destroying ships carrying war supplies to the Allies. If Germany adopts this action with her new long range submarines it will undoubtedly add to the

perils of the sea, but the naval forces of the Allies can be depended upon to cope with whatever move Germany may make. The war in the air so far seems to be pretty nearly equal, but new developments may be expected in this direction at any time.

Jim Howden, ex-Attorney-General of Manitoba, ought to have a title because he is now in a class with some of the other title holders in Canada.

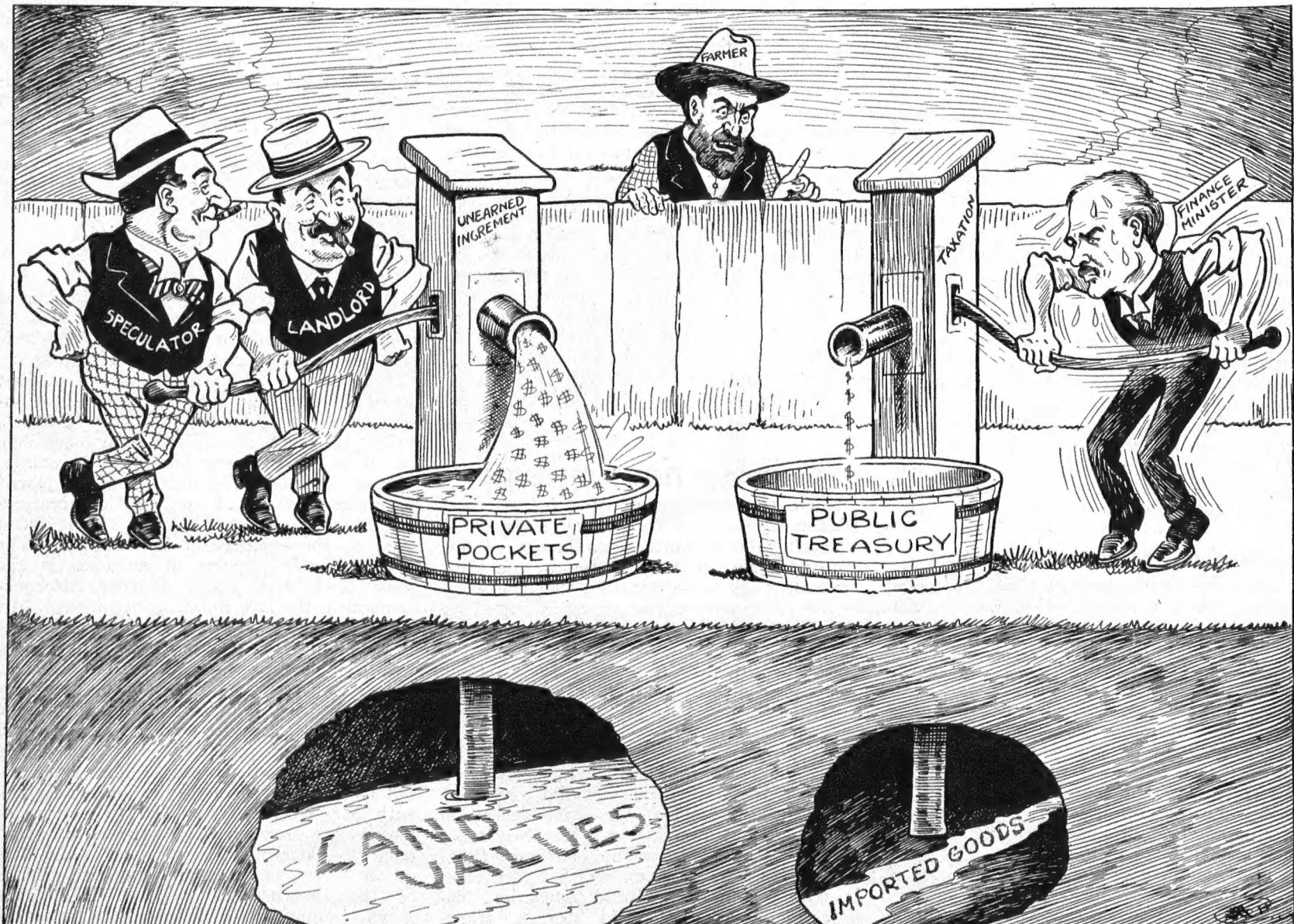
All estimates point to a great wheat crop in the United States, possibly the largest ever produced in that country, totalling close to 1,000,000,000 bushels. Western Canada will possibly have an average wheat crop. Prices in all likelihood will be good. Dollar wheat this year will mean prosperity to many a farmer in Western Canada.

Those who have money to invest in real estate this year are not looking for town lots: they are going to the country and purchasing farm land, because they realize that the farm is really the chief source of the nation's wealth.

There has been a big tumble in rents on all the cities of Western Canada during the past year. The real estate boom had boosted rents to a fabulous figure. They are now coming down to something reasonable.

Every temperance vote in Alberta should be polled on July 21. A bumper majority will show that the people are solidly behind the measure and will ensure efficient administration and the punishment of those who break the law.

"Patriotism and Prohibition" is the slogan in Alberta.



CANADA'S NATIONAL FOLLY

The Farmer: Look here, White, if you'd work for the people instead of the Big Interests your well would never run dry.

Marketing Farm Produce

Present Methods are Wasteful, Inefficient and Unbusinesslike

There is a general belief amongst farmers that something is wrong with the marketing end of their business. The fact of the matter is that all the energies, both departmental and commercial, which have been directed towards improving agricultural conditions thru the medium of education have been confined to the growing of crops or the production of improved livestock. Both of these are necessary, but the sale of an improved product is even a more important consideration than that of one less desirable, and it is just in this direction that action has been lacking. Of course the initiative should come from those most interested, hence the farmers as a whole should consider the question of marketing carefully with a view to improving present conditions.

Three Classes of Produce

For the purpose of division it may be said that farmers have for sale grain, livestock and country produce, this last including butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., in fact everything not included under the two classes of products first mentioned. The question of market facilities for each one of these products requires separate attention. In this country the marketing of grain has been given a great deal of attention, and thru legislation the business has been placed on a very efficient basis indeed. Livestock markets, too, owing to the perfecting of transportation facilities and the world demand for meat, have adjusted themselves to present conditions to a certain extent, so that the service rendered, altho it might be considerably improved, need not receive particular comment at this time, but the market for country produce, particularly in Western Canada, is in a very elementary state indeed.

Where Does the Blame Rest?

Immediately this statement is made the farmer will blame the city produce dealer for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, but on careful consideration it will be found that the responsibility is fairly evenly balanced. A very great deal of the dissatisfaction which at present exists in the sale of country produce is due to a lack of knowledge by the farmer of the requirements of the market on which he intends to sell his produce. Everything with him is largely a matter of chance. He fixes his own grades, ships in all types and forms of packages, he has little or no knowledge of prices or the general condition of the market—whether it is congested or otherwise—when he ships his produce, pays no attention to the uniformity of his product, and, in many cases, unfortunately, is not sufficiently careful regarding the quality of his goods. The buyer recognizes these facts and sets his prices accordingly. But it is not good business on the buyers' part to handle inferior goods. In all towns and cities it is far easier to sell first class, attractively put up, uniform quality produce than it is to get rid of the lower grades. Buyers recognize this, and they are doing something to correct matters. Here is an instance:

The Merchant's Case

A farmer in Southern Manitoba brought in a basket of eggs to the country storekeeper, all of which were just about the size of pigeons' eggs. On enquiry the storekeeper found that the man had never raised any chickens since he started keeping poultry four years ago, and all that was left of the original bunch of pullets he bought were responsible for these eggs, which were a libel on the hen family as a whole. Well, the storekeeper talked the matter over with his customer, telling him the reason for his small egg supply, and finally sent away for some day-old chicks of a bred-to-lay strain from a successful poultry breeder friend. With these he started up the farmer in a profitable side line from which he is today obtaining good

returns. The storekeeper didn't lose anything by doing this. He could not sell small eggs which were offered him occasionally by his customers as trade for goods from his store, but now he can profitably dispose of all the uniformly shaped eggs which are brought in on regular days by the customers who have benefited by his advice.

Another way in which produce dealers are trying to induce farmers to market a more uniform product is by circular letters which give an outline of the best way to make and ship their butter, eggs, poultry, etc., to the local market. As an example, one well known produce company in Winnipeg advises its shippers to send their produce direct. It is explained that this is particularly important in the case of eggs. If taken to the local store delay in shipment will cause a high percentage of loss, and hence a considerably reduced price will be received. Eggs should be shipped by express in thirty dozen cases. Butter should be shipped in the summer in tubs, which are lined and covered with parchment. The color and make should be uniform thruout. In winter prints of butter may be shipped.

Weaknesses in Produce Trade

But, if the farmer does supply the requirements of the market under existing conditions, what guarantee has

city of Winnipeg alone. This total does not by any means include the numbers of small men who have set themselves up as handlers of farm produce with the deliberate intention of staying in the business long enough to receive several shipments from country points, of selling these in the city and, when shippers pressed for payment for their goods, of absconding with all the proceeds. Obviously, farmers in the past have lost many thousands of dollars which rightfully should have been paid them for their produce, and matters have come to such a pass that country shippers scarcely know whether they can rely upon the city dealer to give them full value for their goods. The feeling of distrust which is prevalent is absolutely opposed to the carrying out of really efficient business relations between the parties concerned, and, until something is done, a great deal of unnecessary waste must continue. Can matters be changed?

The Remedy

In a number of states of the Union to the south a similar problem has presented itself, and the remedy which has been applied in these cases is equally as applicable to Canadian conditions. The legislature of the State of New York, on February 17, 1909, approved of a law which related to the sale of farm produce on commission.



Truck farming will be a profitable side line for Western farmers when the marketing problem is satisfactorily solved.

he that he will be paid for his produce? Very careful investigations have recently been made into all the phases of market distribution, and altho the treatment which the subject requires is altogether too extensive to be contained in one article, a few of the weaknesses of the organization and methods of the wholesale produce trade may here be given. First, there is an opportunity for fraud and sharp practices largely due to ignorance of conditions on the part of the shipper. Then there is a lack of adequate inspection systems. The grain trade is splendidly organized in this regard. Why not the produce business also? Again there is a lack of standardization of methods, customs, grades, packages, etc., on different markets, all of which tend to encourage waste in handling perishable products. Of less importance perhaps at present there may be mentioned the lack of an adequate price quotation system and a lack of sufficient organization and means of obtaining and giving out market information. These last will largely naturally adjust themselves when the former difficulties are dealt with.

The Loss to Farmers

It is scarcely necessary to quote figures to emphasize that there is an immediate need for an adjustment of the present produce market situation. During the past ten years thirteen presumably sound and reputable firms of produce merchants have failed in the

city of Winnipeg alone. This total does not by any means include the numbers of small men who have set themselves up as handlers of farm produce with the deliberate intention of staying in the business long enough to receive several shipments from country points, of selling these in the city and, when shippers pressed for payment for their goods, of absconding with all the proceeds. Obviously, farmers in the past have lost many thousands of dollars which rightfully should have been paid them for their produce, and matters have come to such a pass that country shippers scarcely know whether they can rely upon the city dealer to give them full value for their goods. The feeling of distrust which is prevalent is absolutely opposed to the carrying out of really efficient business relations between the parties concerned, and, until something is done, a great deal of unnecessary waste must continue. Can matters be changed?

A Standard Bill

Based on this a standard bill has been drawn up as follows:

Title—An Act in relation to the sale of farm produce on commission.

Be it enacted, etc.

Sec. 1. Definitions.

Sec. 2. Sale of farm produce on commission; license therefor.

Sec. 3. Bond.

Sec. 4. Power of commissioner to investigate.

Sec. 5. Granting and revoking licenses.

Sec. 6. Certiorari to review.

Sec. 7. Report of sale to consignor.

Sec. 8. Offenses.

Section 1. Definitions as used in this article.—(a) The term commission merchant shall include every person, firm, or exchange, association and corporation licensed under this article to receive, sell or offer for sale on commission within this state any kind of

farm produce; except where such farm produce is sold for consumption and not for resale. This article shall not apply to the sale of farm produce at public auction by a duly licensed and bonded auctioneer, acting as the agent of another to whom such farm produce shall have been consigned; nor shall this article apply to seeds sold at retail.

(b) The term farm produce shall include all agricultural, horticultural, vegetable and fruit products of the soil, and meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products, nuts and honey, but shall not include timber products, floricultural products, tea or coffee.

Section 2. Sale of farm produce on commission; license therefor.—On and after August first, nineteen hundred and fifteen, no person, firm, exchange, association or corporation shall receive sell or offer for sale on commission within this state any kind of farm produce, without a license as provided in this article. Every person, firm, exchange, association and corporation in this state receiving farm produce for sale on commission shall, annually, on or before June first, file an application with the commissioner of agriculture for a license to do a commission business in farm produce. Such applicant shall state the kind or kinds of farm produce which the applicant proposes to handle, the full name of the person, firm, exchange, association or corporation applying for such a license, and if the applicant be a firm, exchange, corporation or association, the full name of each member of the firm, or the names of the officers of the exchange, association or corporation, and the name of the local agent of the exchange or association, and the city, town or village and street number at which the business is to be conducted. Such applicant shall further satisfy the commissioner of agriculture of his or its character, responsibility and good faith in seeking to carry on a commission business. The commissioner of agriculture shall thereupon issue to such applicant, on payment of ten dollars and the execution and delivery of a bond as hereinafter provided, a license entitling the applicant to conduct the business of receiving and selling farm produce on commission at the place named in the application until the first day of July next following.

Section 3. Bond.—Before any such license shall be issued, every applicant shall execute and deliver to the commissioner of agriculture a straight indemnity bond, satisfactory to the commissioner of agriculture, to secure the honest accounting and payment to the consignor for goods consigned to such person for sale, and the commissioner of agriculture may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which is situated the place of business of the licensee to recover payment for said goods to the consignor of any moneys received therefor and not honestly accounted for.

Section 4. Power of the commissioner of agriculture to investigate.—The commissioner of agriculture or his assistants shall have power to investigate, upon the verified complaint of an interested person, also to make an investigation irrespective of whether or not a complaint is filed, the record of any person, firm, exchange, corporation or association applying for a license, or any transaction involving the solicitation, receipt, sale or attempted sale of farm produce on a commission basis, the failure to make proper and true accounts and settlements at prompt and regular intervals, the making of false statements as to condition, quality or quantity of goods received or while in storage, the making of false statements as to market conditions, with intent to deceive, or the failure to make payment for goods received or other alleged injurious transactions; and for such purpose may examine at the place of business of the licensee, that portion of the ledgers, books of account, memoranda or other documents, relat-

Continued on Page 22

On the Screen

A SERIAL STORY

BY OLIVER SANDYS

Continued from Last Week

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Daphne Greening, an Australian girl, married to an Englishman, leaves her husband because of a quarrel caused by his foolish jealousy. She resolves to become an actress and, under the name of Daphne Barry, seeks a position on the London stage. The first successful actress she succeeds in interviewing advises her to keep off the stage, and tells her of the difficulties and temptations of stage life.

It would have comforted poor Jameson Greening as he paced his own room up and down, up and down, desperately anxious, conscience-stricken and worried, if at that moment he could have seen Daphne at her prayers and heard her including him in them. It would have comforted him still more had he known about that cup of cocoa.

In the morning Daphne set out on her pursuit of an engagement with renewed energies. Mrs. Glenister had given her the names of five reliable theatrical agents. She went to Seymour in Garrick Street first and stood among the crowd in the waiting-room for a good two hours without avail.

Presently an inner door marked "Private" opened and a little dark man hurried out. Instantly he was besieged by a dozen men and women; women, anxious-faced and hard-eyed for all the set smile that comes so easily to theatrical lips.

The little man eluded them and their demands with practised ease. His quick glance singled out one here, another there.

"No, nothing for you today, dear. Call again tomorrow, old chap. Yes, yes, I haven't forgotten. I'll let you know. Good-by. Good-by."

And he had gone. The room began to clear. Daphne turned to a woman who was passing her on her way out.

"Who was that?" she asked.

"That? Oh, Seymour," she laughed. "He's as slippery to catch as an eel. He won't be back any more today. I'm going on to Benton's. Coming?"

Benton was the next name on Daphne's list. The woman and she went out into the street together.

"Been out of a shop long?" the woman asked.

The meaning of the term began to dawn on Daphne at last.

"I've never had an engagement," she confessed. "I'm new to this."

The woman stood still on the pavement.

"You poor kid!" she said commiseratingly.

"Why, don't you like the stage?"

"Like it? Of course I do. I love it—when I'm on it. I'm professional born. It's my life. But it's rough on shoe leather when you have to go trotting about for a shop, and now I'm not so young as I was. I'm beginning to feel it," she went on with the frank loquacity of her class. "I've been 'resting'—doing nothing, you know—for the last eight weeks. Not a sign of a job and three little kiddies and a husband, who's willing to work but won't, to keep. This is Benton's."

She preceded Daphne up the narrow staircase. At the top she was stopped by a managerial-looking person.

"Hulloa, Minnie," he said. "I was just asking Benton about you. Are you fixed up for the autumn?"

"All but signing the contract," lied the woman with sudden gaiety. "Three pounds a week. If you can go one better—"

It appeared that the manager could. "Come downstairs and we'll talk it over," he said.

As the woman turned she remembered Daphne, and, with the quick generosity of stage-folk, brought her forward.

"Got anything for my friend?" she asked.

The man shook his head. "Full up," he answered, and began to descend.

The woman caught hold of Daphne's hand and gave it a sympathetic squeeze.

"Good luck, dear," she whispered. "You see, I've hit it at last."

She nodded brightly and followed the

provincial manager into the refreshment room on the ground floor.

At Benton's Daphne was told to "look in again," and the same laconic advice was handed out to her at the other agencies. She got quite used to the stereotyped interview. The questions and her answers were always the same.

"What's your line of business? Any experience? No, nothing today. Look in again."

She looked in again every day for a fortnight until hope grew faint within her. She had all but reached the end of her resources. Thirty shillings only remained to her out of her five pounds. It was then that she began to feel definitely afraid.

The world, whose bright side had only faced her until now, seemed a hard place for a woman who had to make her way alone. That fortnight had taught her more about the battle of life than all she had ever read or heard of the subject. She knew what it meant now by personal experience; and it was worse than anything she had ever dreamed of.

She had always associated man with the economic struggle, overlooking the fact that it touches womankind just as frequently and more hardly. Another

Had she had time to look at the newspapers, she would have seen in the agony columns of several of them:

DAPHNE. So sorry. Implore you to come back. J.

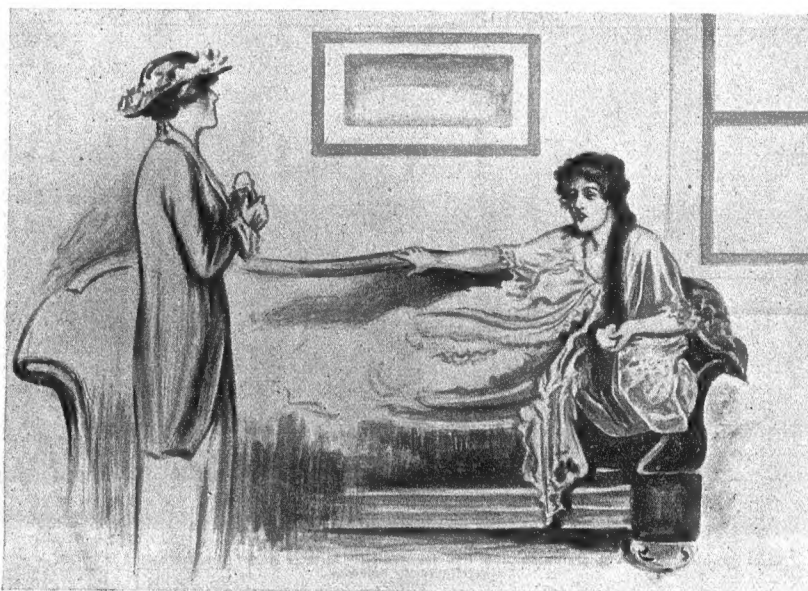
She began to wonder whether she ought not to look for some other form of employment. The stage seemed closed against her. In the end she decided to try at the agencies once more, and spent a whole fruitless day dividing her time between them.

In the late afternoon, as she was coming away from Benton's, an alert-looking man with a lined face stared so hard at her that she could not help noticing it. Something about him suggested the American. She walked on quickly. He followed. She had eaten very little that day. She felt tired and faint, and now the unpleasant attentions of this man looked like prolonging her walk indefinitely.

She jumped to the conclusion that he must be something obnoxious, or else a detective. In either case, he must be shaken off. She slowed down, letting her pursuer gain on her, and then turned and faced him unexpectedly.

"What are you following me for?" she angrily demanded.

The man was not in the least dis-



She was lying on a horsehair sofa by the window.

new thing to her was to see the astonishing number of women who work on an equality with men—women struggling alone, uncared for, left to get on or go under as fate ordained.

The more she saw of that struggle the clearer she perceived and the more she appreciated what she had given up—a beautiful home, a husband she loved and who loved her. And she had left him! For what? The disagreement had focused itself into its true perspective. It seemed ever so trivial and far off. She would have given anything to have gone back.

Her thoughts kept on reverting to home. She anxiously wondered whether the maid who would now have the handling of the linen was careful about airing it. Daphne had always seen to that herself, and so scrupulously that Greening had got into the habit of cheerfully complaining that all his linen was baked before it was considered safe for him to wear it. Now, perhaps, he was sleeping in damp sheets, wearing damp shirts, unaired flannels. And then the meals. Cook had a tendency to repeat the various dishes which Greening liked varied.

When Daphne's thoughts galloped off with her in this direction she found herself absolutely fighting the impulse to return. What always stopped her was that, as far as she knew, her husband had made no effort to find her.

concerted. He faced the indignation in her flushed face with complete composure.

"I shouldn't follow you unless I had a very good reason," he said consequentially. "I'm Houghton Hughes."

"I don't know you," she said, and turned away.

But her curt tone had no effect on him. He kept up with her.

"See here, young lady," he said pertinaciously, "I come all this way after you to ask a question, and I reckon I'm going to ask it. Can you ride?"

III.

In spite of the brusqueness of his speech and the undeniable vulgarity of his looks, there was something about the American that convinced Daphne of his good faith.

True, he might be a lunatic or a harmless crank of some kind, in which case it would be best to humor him. At any rate, there could be no harm in answering his questions.

"Yes, I can ride," she said. "But I don't see why that should be of the slightest interest to you."

"You will when I'm thru," he answered. "If you knew my name—and I can't understand how it is you don't—you wouldn't look as if you were talking to a guy that follows girls. Mean to say you've never heard of Houghton Hughes, of the Delta Cinema

Company?"

The blank incredulity in his voice made Daphne feel inclined to laugh.

"No, I really have not," she smiled; "but, now that I know you are the Houghton Hughes, and you are satisfied that I can ride, isn't it time you let me go on in peace?"

"But, Je-hosaphat, young lady! Don't you want an engagement?" exploded the picture play man. "You came out of Benton's, didn't you? And you looked kind of peeved, anyhow."

"Yes, of course I want something to do, very badly," said Daphne. "And I dare say I looked depressed. I've been trying to get work for over a week."

"Then come right in here and I'll tell you what I'm driving at. I'm a busy man, and I hate wasting time. Say, you were a fool-skirt to keep me running around these blocks for twenty minutes on end."

He took Daphne into an adjacent restaurant and ordered coffee for two.

"Now," he said, "answer me straight. You've got the walk of the girl who's lived in the open and been reared among horses. Am I right?"

"I'm an Australian," said Daphne. "Nerve?"

"Plenty of it."

"Ride astride?"

"I've never ridden any other way."

"Good hands? Strong seat? Cabbage Tree's a handful."

"I'm not afraid of any horse. If Cabbage Tree is one, you'd better tell me what you want."

"I will. Cabbage Tree is the hardest mouthed bronco I've got. He'd unseat a leech if he'd a mind that way, and he's pesky tempered into the bargain." He was watching her narrowly.

"Shall I go on?"

Daphne nodded. She adored horses, "pesky tempered" or lamblike, and the obviousness of the fact that she was going to be asked to ride the bronco did not deter her. She began to feel pleasantly excited.

"Cabbage Tree," pursued Hughes, "is the big screech in the show I'm rehearsing now down at Hatch Heath. It's an Australian story called 'Cabbage Tree's Last Ride'; and, by jinks! it's riding, riding, first-class riding all thru. See? Now, the girl I've engaged for the leading part can't ride worth a hot-ter. She can only act with her face, which is one of the essentials for this business. To cut it short, she's scared of Cabbage Tree. Cabbage Tree knows it, and gave her a nasty fall yesterday. Fact is, he's about as difficult to manage as a conceited leading lady. It amounts to this: Miss Fuller will be ready to play in the final show in ten days if all goes well, but, meanwhile, the horse has got to be rehearsed. Will you take on the contract? I'm not asking you to act, because I don't suppose your pantomime's up to the mark—tho if the worst came to the worst, I could bill you as Miss Fuller, just the same. You're almost her double in appearance. That's what made me catch on to you. As to salary, Miss Fuller's getting a fancy price, but she's a star Cinema woman. I'll give you three pounds if you'll rehearse Cabbage Tree for a week. It's no soft job, I allow. I wouldn't take it on myself for thirty; but I'm no cowboy, anyhow."

"I'm not afraid," said Daphne. "I'll come."

"Right you are. Hatch Heath is twenty-five miles from London. Take a ticket to Grasmere. There's a train from Euston at nine-fifteen tomorrow morning. You'll have time to look around then before rehearsal at three. I'll meet you there. Here's my card. And here's your salary. Don't fail me."

"But—is it usual—to pay salary in advance?" asked Daphne doubtfully.

"Where Cabbage Tree's concerned, it's the only way to settle a square

Continued on Page 19

Farm Experiences

LAYING A PIPE-LINE

"Jack and Jill went up the hill to fetch a pail of water;

Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after."

Many people fall down on the water supply on farms, travel to and fro, in all weathers, be it near or far, when the laying of a pipe-line from the well to the building would save a lot of time and discomfort in winter to the animals, to say nothing about the boys. The cost is not so great that the laying of a pipe-line is outside the means of most farmers. The writer laid a one inch pipe eight hundred feet long, with a lift of fifty feet, an eight-foot windmill with a thirty-foot tower and a three-inch pump, and with this outfit gets all the water needed for forty-five head of stock all the year round in the stable. To lay the pipe, proceed as follows: The trench should be six or more feet deep and as straight as possible and should follow a fence or hedge where the snow drifts in winter and should enter the building from the stack yard if possible. The pipe comes in eighteen feet lengths, with a coupling for each pipe. Get a union for every hundred feet and tees and elbows. You will also need red lead and graphite, two pipe wrenches, a file and six sticks long enough to reach across the trench. Begin at the well and on the end which goes inside the well put on the union and lay the first pipe on two sticks placed across the trench. Then take off the coupling and first see that it will turn onto the next pipe and if the thread is bruised file it out. Then paint the inside of the coupling and the thread on the pipe. Put another stick across the trench and another pipe, fitting the ends in the coupling, the one

WHAT IS YOUR EXPERIENCE?

We welcome contributions to this page from our readers. Each article should relate to one subject only; it should be the actual experience of the writer and should not exceed 500 words in length. Every farmer has some particular way of doing a thing which saves him time and which his fellow farmers could make use of to advantage. If you have a "good thing," would it not be a generous act to tell your friends about it? All the readers of The Guide are friends, so make this a place for "swapping" ideas. If you have nothing else to write about, give your experiences on any of the following subjects:

What work can be most profitably done on the roads thru the summer? How can roads in your district be best maintained?

Which way have you found to be the most profitable in marketing your grain? By the load at the elevator, consigned to a commission firm, on the track, or how?

When do you figure on having your cows freshen? And why?

What provision do you make for succulent crops for your pigs during the summer? What crops do you sow, and when and how for this purpose?

How have you made provision for a plentiful water supply on your farm? Did you have any difficulty finding water? What method did you adopt or what led you to dig your well where you found water?

Have you an Automobile? If so, how much does it cost you to run it? Is it more economical than a team of drivers? Do you consider it a good investment for the farmer?

How much did you make feeding steers during the past winter? What did you feed, how much and so on?

We pay for any of this material used at the rate of 25 cents per 100 words. Address all letters to Agricultural Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

on each side. With the wrenches turn them up tight and continue for about a hundred feet or so, only put a union on the end instead of a coupling. Now take out the sticks and lay the pipe in the trench with the end two inches inside the well. Put another hundred feet of pipe as before and lay it in the trench. This is where the usefulness of the union comes in because it is very awkward to put a pipe together in the bottom of the trench with an ordinary coupling. On the lock nut of the union, instead of the red lead, make a mixture of grease and graphite, mixing with the grease all the graphite it will take and stick. Then rub into the threads of the union nut and tighten up the ends of pipe. Now this can be unscrewed five or ten years later as easy as when it was put together. Near the building put in a tee or two in place of a coupling and put a plug in, having the opening for

it in the tee uppermost. Grease it with graphite. When the pipe is all laid the pump is next and if the joints are all taken apart and greased with the graphite it is very easy to take apart any time it needs repairing. Put the pump in the well, but do not fasten it. To connect it with the pipe begin at the pump nipple check-valve, which prevents water from coming back into the pump. Use a nipple tee with plug in, nipple or short pipe and a union to connect pipe thru curb. Graphite all these and tighten up. Then fasten the pump down permanently and test the pipe by pumping it full and letting it stand so. If the job is well done there will be no leaks, but if any appear the nearest union can be slackened to allow the pipe to be turned, but first of all drain the pipe by taking out the plug in the well. Before filling in the trench build a tunnel twelve feet long over the pipe with brick or

stone. This is to let the pipe move with the pump and prevents the joints from breaking and leaking. In addition draw a chart showing the exact measurements to the unions, tees and so forth (as it is a lot of trouble to find these if they have to be dug up), and file this away with your deeds and titles. It will be very useful some day. Now fill in and level the ground and the best way to protect it from frost until the grass and shrubs grow is to use straw spread ten feet wide and six or more inches deep before the snow comes over the whole length of the line. To tell if the pipe is going to freeze get a dairy thermometer and put it in the water as it comes from the pipe when the pump is started. The place where the pipe generally freezes is just outside the building. If it does freeze all that can be done is to drain the pipe and wait until it thaws out. Then when it is working once more a burst pipe will show by having the water coming to the surface and wetting the ground on top. If a windmill is used for power it can be started and stopped from the barn loft with a No. 9 wire and windlass. The wire can be carried on poles up out of the way. This is for a mill that pulls into the wind.

Man.

Ed. note.—Trouble from freezing might easily be overcome if a feed boiler of any kind is kept in the barn or near to the pipe line. In the winter time thru a connection from the boiler to the water line a few pounds of steam turned into the pipe would ensure its being thoroughly empty and if any freezing had taken place it would soon thaw out this trouble. There is another point which is often overlooked when arrange-

Continued on Page 17

Fitting Horses for the Show Ring

By Alex. Galbraith, Brandon

As the fair season is now approaching, the subject of show horses and their preparation is appropriate and ought to be interesting to horse breeders generally, whether they are exhibitors this season or not.

The very first consideration in the line of preparing any animal for showing is to see that its health is as near perfect as possible. No possible good, but rather harm, will come from an attempt to fatten a horse or colt unless it is in really good vigorous health to start with. But back of even this important question of health is the primary and still more essential matter of having a subject that with proper care and fitting can be made into a real show animal. Many breeders learn this lesson very slowly and grudgingly. They either make a mistake in selecting their animal or, what is most likely, they over estimate the merits of some beast of their own breeding and are unable to see its defects even when perhaps repeatedly turned down by the judges.

From an experience of well nigh half a century spent in Scotland, Canada and the United States, and from the view point of exhibitor, judge or spectator at most of the great shows in each country, I have had perhaps more than the ordinary opportunity to notice the various types of both man and beast as exemplified in the show ring. I have seen men exhibit, year after year, animals quite unworthy of a prize in almost any company and yet their owners could see only good in their own animals and crookedness in the judges or the management or perhaps both. On the other hand I have seen and have in mind now some men, far from being wealthy, but who had the right idea both in regard to the true merits of an animal, its condition and how to exhibit it to the best possible advantage and to accept cheerfully whatever was given them by the judges—prize or no prize. These men had learned the lesson early and so profited thereby. Self deception in any line of business is apt to ruin us if not checked at an early stage.

"O would some power the giftie gie us,

To see ourself as ithers see us;
It would frae mony a blunder free us
And foolish notion."
All this, however, is a digression from the subject.

Feeding for Show

Assuming that you have procured a suitable horse or colt for the show ring and the animal is in good vigorous health, with no irregularity in his digestive organs nor fever in his legs, you should

always possible for horses to clean out their manger regularly and yet not be thriving. The groom or caretaker must watch closely the effect of an increased ration on the horse's general appearance and call a halt on the first symptoms of indigestion.

While some experienced and highly successful exhibitors pin their faith to simple oats and bran, others, including myself, prefer one daily feed of steamed oats or barley mixed with bran and

water or preferably molasses water, but not sloppy. As an indication of quantity I would suggest 3 to 5 quarts each feed, but this must be left largely to the discretion of the caretaker.

Use no Drugs

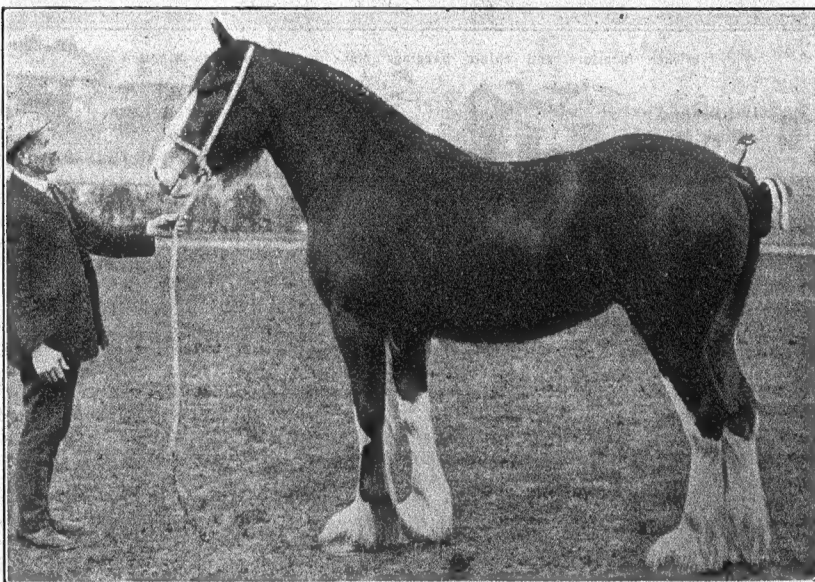
I don't advise the use of drugs or "dope" of any kind. They are not necessary if the horse is healthy and are usually more or less harmful. See that the animal gets plenty of exercise daily and all the water he will drink, but never until at least two hours after feeding.

Accustom the colt to walk smartly in a straight line with head well carried, to trot squarely, but not too fast, and, what is equally important, to stand like a soldier on parade. Some horses always seem awkward when standing and this gives a judge a poor impression.

The show horse must, of course, be regularly and thoroughly groomed; his coat ought to shine with lustre and have every hair in its proper place. Perfect health and show yard bloom are manifested by the high spirits, the bright intelligent eye and the shining coat.

The mechanics of draft and popular opinion alike demand absolutely straight front action and tolerably close hind action in any kind of a horse. The intending exhibitor should, therefore, see that his colt neither paddles nor straddles. These faults, if not very pronounced, can be helped partly by a skilful blacksmith, but nature is after all the main arbiter and guide, so it is the part of wisdom to try and breed the kind that go straight naturally. A light shoe without any heel is preferable to a heavy shoe with bevelled edge and prominent heel in the case of a paddling horse. The heavy shoe intensifies the defect.

The chief benefit which an exhibitor gets in the show ring is experience. If he only keeps his eyes open and silently learns the inevitable lesson—accepts the judges' verdict as just (and it usually is)—and puts the result of his observations into practice with a determination to succeed, he is bound to come to the front some day both as a breeder and exhibitor.



"Harvestown Phyllis." Splendid type of Clydesdale mare. She is a full sister to "Scotland Yet." Owned by J. E. Kerr.

gradually increase his daily ration, keeping always in mind the necessity of having him respond from day to day to the more generous feeding. Scarcely any two animals are alike in their capacity to dispose of liberal rations and this makes it practically impossible to prescribe a diet suitable for all. Some horses will eat and seemingly digest twice the amount that other horses can. It is

chopped hay and with a handful of oil meal or flaxseed added to the mash. Quicker returns will be got generally from this ration than dry oats and bran all the time. I do not, however, recommend cooked feed oftener than once a day and for the other two feeds whole oats or bruised oats, but in no case finely ground oats, mixed with bran and chopped hay and very slightly moistened with

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

BUTTONS

By Carl Sandburg

I have been watching the war map slammed up for advertising in front of the newspaper office.
Buttons—red and yellow buttons—blue and black buttons—are shoved back and forth across the map.

A laughing young man, sunny with freckles,
Climbs a ladder, yells a joke to somebody in the crowd,
And then fixes a yellow button one inch west
And follows the yellow button with a black button one inch west.

(Ten thousand men and boys twist on their bodies in a red soak along a river edge,
Gasping of wounds, calling for water, some rattling death in their throats.)
Who but Christ would guess what it cost to move two buttons one inch on the war map here in front of the newspaper office where the freckle-faced young man is laughing to us?

THE COUNTRY WOMAN'S HOLIDAY

And why not a holiday for the country woman, pray? Her city sister, who has only one bairn and keeps a maid, is off, with the first hot weather, to the lakes, while the country mother with a big family and no help only speeds up a little harder during the summer months.

The city woman complains that after the long, strenuous winter her nerves are all in rags. The country woman's nerves are probably in veritable tatters but she never complains about it. Instead she accepts it as a matter of course. She simply could not be spared from home for a holiday. The whole place would go to rack and ruin, she believes, in her absence, which is probably all true of some women in the summer season, while others could very well be spared if they but thought so. If there is a weakness peculiar to the feminine sex I believe it is the tendency to make martyrs of themselves unnecessarily.

Our insane asylums are regularly recruited from the ranks of farm women who have gone on, year in and year out, performing the same round of duties until they break down mentally under the nervous strain.

If at any time it had been suggested to them that they had better stop and take a holiday they would have said definitely that they couldn't afford it. What too many country women fail to realize is that they can't afford not to take a holiday now and then.

Compared to sound bodies and sound minds, what matters the acquisition of a few acres of land or the increase of flocks and herds? And yet it is just this very sordid consideration which keeps many a woman at her post long after common sense tells her it is time to quit and take a rest.

I wish that every woman on a farm could get away for a month every year to some place where she would never have to wash a dish or scrub a floor or cook a meal, where she would see new sights and hear new sounds and think new thoughts. It would be the making of her, and not only of her but of her home and family, for frazzled nerves are almost certain to express themselves in hasty tempers or else gloom and despondency, neither of which make for domestic happiness.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

SYMPATHY FOR DISCOURAGED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a silent reader of your page and have often thought of writing. In your paper of June 9 there is a letter that I feel like answering, that of a poor "Discouraged Woman." I believe she endures even more than she has told, and would say to her has she ever asked God to help her thru her trials? I know He will help her if she will only ask Him in faith, believing she will get help, as you know He is a

great comforter to all of us if we will only go to Him with our burdens in earnest and sincere prayer. Oh! That blessed hour of prayer has brought me lots of joy and pleasure. I have gone thru with a good bit of trouble, considering my age, and would have died from it had it not been for the peace and comfort that prayer has brought me. This poor "Discouraged" will find lots of comfort in prayer. I can feel for her, as I have had trouble a little similar that almost crushed me. Wish I could drop in to see her.

Someone wrote thru the page and wanted the mother of home-made vinegar. I can give it to her or I can tell her how to make it in a few moments.

There has been considerable said, thru the page, about first one thing and then another to ease childbirth. I can tell anyone that wishes to know what will ease it, and will bring very strong and healthy children. I gave it a thorough trial myself. It cost me one dollar per month. I used three dollars' worth and it shortened childbirth wonderfully. I always have had to have a doctor at that time, but after taking it I went thru it alone and have a big, fat and robust child, and so good. I did me so much good in the way of my general health. I can assure you it will bring strong, healthy children. Anybody desiring the address where I obtained it

the change, it nearly always appeared that He did. I think that Mr. Boon's statement that if ministers would use their intellectual qualities in other spheres they could become comparatively wealthy men, will not stand the test.

Altho I am at present residing in Oregon, my real home is in Saskatchewan, where I homesteaded and lived for fourteen years until recently. Contrary to Mr. Boon, my experience tells me that a very great percentage of the people of the Northwest consider a preacher's life very easy indeed, as compared with those who toil for a living either on the land or in shops from daylight till dark, getting their living by the sweat of their brow, and after they have worked out a long life they find no superannuation fund awaiting them, and their lives have been productive, whereas it is very hard indeed to trace any "good" produced by our clergy. The church has not stood for economic freedom, and of course the preachers in the church have to preach what they are paid to preach, hence they are not free men, and any real service which they might otherwise render to mankind is overshadowed. Had the clergy been free men and preached the gospel of love and brotherhood, salary or no salary, the world today would not be plunged into wholesale murder. We read of instance after

STRINGENT BEDBUG MEASURES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Just two or three days ago I lighted on an item in The Guide of June 9, "Wanted, a preventative for bedbugs." I wrestled with bedbugs for years, with very hard work, too. Scalding water, hot and strong alum water, all with diligent use of the scrubbing brush. The bedbugs preferred the kitchen chamber, where they hid in the wooden bedsteads, under the baseboards and in the cracks of the floor near the beds. Lastly I melted some home-made hard soap, made as the directions on Gillett's and Babbett's lye cans indicate, and I filled the crevices in the bedsteads and under the baseboards. This was at least twelve years ago. That finished them. They have not come back. If they do they will know what to expect. I dosed them with carbolic acid and other medicines. Some people find that effective.

MRS. CHRISTIE.

PLUM BUTTER RECIPE REQUIRED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have nothing that is of much use to your page but a pie that I made. I don't think it is very well known, so will send it to you. It is a purple-top turnip pie. Make it the same way as a pumpkin pie. Put enough cinnamon in it to color lightly and a very little nutmeg. Fine the turnips up very fine in this pie. Other flavors may be added.

But could someone send me, or print it in The Guide, a recipe for making plum butter from wild plums?

CINDERELLA

THE "DON'T" FENCE

The barbed-wire fence that keeps children out of their play-paradise is built of "don'ts." It is really astonishing, when you come to think of it, how many contrive to creep under the fence and secure a fearful pleasure in spite of the bristling array behind them and toward which they are always expecting to be dragged back ignominiously, and on which they are sooner or later sure to be impaled.

"Don't walk as if you had just been to the blacksmith's to get shod, Willie! Every thump of your heels on this polished floor leaves little nail-holes and spoils the looks forever!"

"Don't touch the wall-paper with your hands as you go by—see what a smudge it makes!"

"Don't twist and wriggle about and wear that couch to leather shoestrings! Did you ever see me bob up and down that way? You must learn to sit still like little gentlemen and ladies, when you are in the house. Eels wriggle—it's all right for them!"

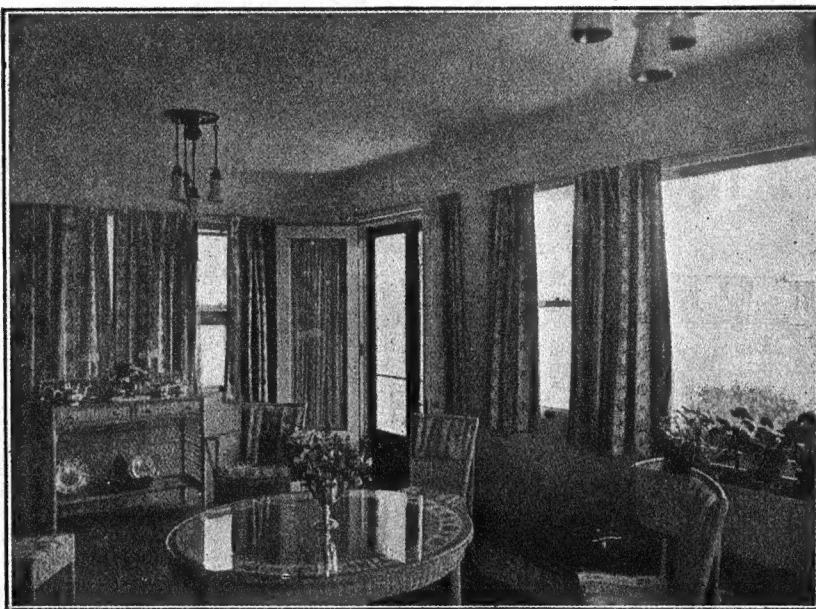
To this half-laughing admonition Willie's muttered answer is that he wishes he was an eel—it would be lots of fun to tie yourself all up in bow-knots and wiggle and squirm quite unmolested. Holding his legs very stiff and rigid against the edge of the leather couch has a bad effect on his temper, and he remarks presently in sullen self-defence, "Mr. Jinks that comes here, sometimes he kicks his heels! And he drums with his toes on the carpet—rub-a-dub-dub!" Willie slips down to show you, and beats a tattoo on the rug with his stubby little white-toed shoes.

"That is because he wasn't taught to sit still when he was a little boy!" you say sternly.

And then full-armed Defiance rears his head and looks at you daringly thru your own boy's eyes. Says Willie: "I think (slowly and deliberately, with careful enunciation) that prob'ly it was because somebody made him sit just like a little gentleman and lady when he was a little boy, and he got so awful sick of it!"

The gauntlet is thrown down! You act according to your lights, but forever and forever a new era has dawned in your relations with Willie. He has seen and recognized that barbed-wire fence, and whenever he can do so undetected, he will creep under!

—Anna B. Bryant, in The Mothers' Magazine.



Wicker furniture and chintz hangings make a charming combination

can get it by sending self addressed and stamped envelope to me.

WESTERNER

MANY PREACHERS USELESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide of the 23rd inst. there appears on your page a letter by T. C. B. Boon, entitled "Preachers' Life Not Easy." I have read this letter several times, and am still somewhat uncertain whether or not Mr. Boon intends to be entirely ironical or is sincere in the stand he has taken. If the former, my letter is of little use, but if the latter I would think there would be many replies to it, for, to my way of thinking, it is provocative of a great deal of discussion, for there are always two sides to every question.

Mr. Boon speaks of "the most charming example of the ignorance of the average Canadian woman and the striking instance of the superficial view she takes of life." The women ought to know best what a preacher's life is, for it is amongst the women the preachers are mostly found. I will grant there are some men in the ministry who do give themselves entirely to the ideal which they believe they have in the church, but the percentage is very low. We have all known many instances where preachers have been "called" from one church to another, and if the salary was higher, altho they prayed about it to find out if God sanctioned

instance where preachers have been agitating, even from the pulpits, for war in the last year, yet they are hired and paid, presumably, to preach peace, love and good will to all men. If the "hours of patient study each week" were devoted to finding out the basic cause of all strife and poverty, and the remedy to be applied, and then firmly and unyieldingly standing for the remedy being applied, I grant the preachers' life would not be "easy" for a time anyway.

Having frequently been visited by many of our pious clergymen during my years on the prairie, I, with many others of my neighbors with whom I have talked, were very glad indeed to see them depart, trusting each time that henceforth their visits would be less frequent, in fact never would suit better yet. As for the physical and mental strain of those visits, I have never been able to detect, nor have I heard much before this of the nerve racking strain attendant on them.

This letter of course applies only to the great majority of the ministers. There are men to be found among them who are striving for true righteousness and the uplift of mankind generally. I do not wish to give offence, but only desire to further real Christianity instead of churchianity.

Sincerely yours,
J. H. BROTHERS

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

NEEPAWA DISTRICT CONVENTION

Neepawa district met in convention at Gladstone on June 24, and in spite of a rainy afternoon the hall was well filled. A registration of delegates which is known to be complete, credits the branches with attendance as follows: Gladstone 12, Winchester 8, Keyes 7, Berton 5, Ogilvie 4, Mayfield 4, Howden 2, Springhill 3, Neepawa 2, Franklin 2, Osprey 1 and McCreary 1. The actual attendance, however, was well up to 100, but apparently a large number were bashful about recording their names.

The chair was occupied by the president, T. H. Drayson, of Neepawa, who in his opening address earnestly urged the strengthening of our forces and the concentration of effort upon the uplift of social, commercial and political conditions in Canada.

R. C. Henders gave a strong and inspiring address dealing with matters of practical detail in the working of the movement. He emphasized the importance of the district work, the district association being the clearing house for the local branches and the channel thru which their work is correlated and effectively forwarded to the provincial organization. He touched on the importance of the petitions being circulated in reference to the woman suffrage movement and the amendment of the infamous Dower law, and the necessity of each local branch doing its share in order that there may be no failure in securing the names needed. He showed by reference to specific cases how the farmers' movement is securing recognition from the transportation and other corporate interests and predicted the establishment of a wider and more effective co-operation which would mean that the whole economic structure would be placed on a new basis. Passing to the political aspect of the movement he scored the ultra partizanship which has wrought so much public evil and predicted the speedy coming of the time when the party boss and all his tribe shall be frowned out of society in our land. He held that the farmers' movement has always tried to secure that character shall count for something, that the governing power should not be in the hands of the few but the many. For these ends it is desirable that the farmers shall get close to the actual exercise of political control, that they shall have their own representatives in the House of Commons, that independent and progressive men should be selected as representatives. For these ends he urged unity of endeavor, the conservation of the energies of the movement in order that they may be effectively exercised, and the sympathetic co-operation of all that our social, economic and political life may be redeemed from scandal and established on a basis of which no one shall need be ashamed.

Josiah Bennett, of Pine Creek, followed with a very practical and original address on "What the Grain Growers have done, and what Bennett thinks they ought to do."

An interesting paper on "Women Grain Growers and their work," was read by Mrs. J. Bennett. She emphasized the social power which might be wielded by the women and the desirability of co-operating in the movement for economic emancipation and political cleaning up. The women's place is growing to be recognized as of the very first importance in the movement.

Some time was then spent in receiving reports from local branches and in discussing the strengthening of the organization in places where it is slack, after which the following resolutions were presented and passed:

1. That whereas the Grain Growers' Association at their annual convention have adopted resolutions endorsing Direct Legislation, and whereas the Liberal party when in opposition promised a measure of Direct Legislation along the lines of a draft bill prepared by the Direct Legislation League, and whereas the Liberal party is now in office in this province, be it resolved

that we look to Premier Norris and his associates to implement their promise at the earliest possible moment.

2. That we reaffirm our position on the question of equal suffrage, believing that the extension of the franchise to women will be of great material and moral advantage to the province.

3. That whereas the situation created by the war has shown more clearly than ever the nature and magnitude of the menace to our citizenship which lies in the continuance of the liquor traffic, and whereas we believe there is evidence to show that public opinion has during the past year advanced to such a degree that provincial prohibition is now a possibility, and whereas Premier Norris has recently replied to a delegation on this question that the government recognizes the changed opinion and will at the earliest possible moment submit a measure of provincial prohibition by means of a referendum, be it resolved that we endorse such referendum and promise such a measure our enthusiastic support.

4. That we recommend the Grain Growers' Association to unite with other organizations and institutions in their districts for weekly meetings at least during the winter months for the study of such subjects as will tend to the development of a better citizenship and a complete social, intellectual and religious life.

At the evening session inspiring addresses were delivered by Rev. A. C. Strachan, of Gladstone, and Rev. H. G. Grozier, of Neepawa.

P. Broadfoot and W. R. Wood (of Franklin) also spoke, and the singing of the National Anthem brought the convention to a close.

A GROWING BRANCH

Enclosed you will find \$15.75, being the amount due the Central Association to date. Glad to be able to tell you that our association is the best this year in its history, having twenty-one paid-up members and we expect to increase it to thirty or thirty-five shortly.

We ordered our twine (about 4,000 lbs.) with the Dauphin association. You will please forward me a dozen G.G. buttons and let me know the price. Several of our members have been asking for them.

R. M. MORGAN,
Sec., Fairville G.G.A.

PATRIOTIC ACRE

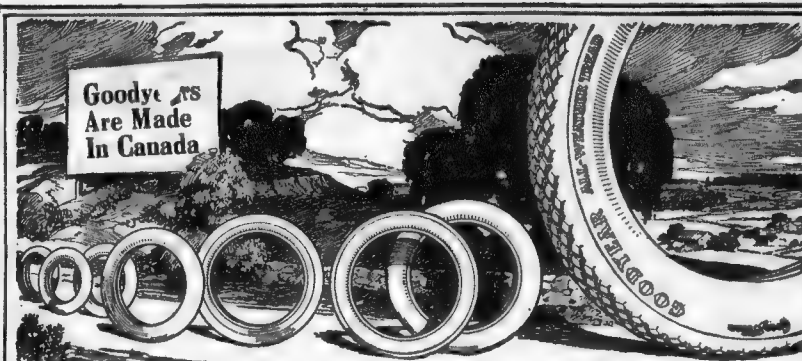
"Have you any more of the Patriotic Acre pledge forms on hand? If you have I may be able to make use of a few more. I filled a pad in one day's canvass and have not yet covered all the territory allotted to me. Not one man refused to sign. I do not know if the rest of our canvassers will be so fortunate, as they have not started out yet. Anyhow, I would like to have two more pads if you have them.—(From letter received from G. N. Stewart, secretary of Deloraine G.G.A., under date of July 5)."

MARQUETTE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Marquette District G.G.A. will hold a convention in Pearson's Hall, Minnedosa, on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 p.m. Each local association is entitled to send delegates at the rate of one to every five paid-up members for the year 1914. Representatives from the Central will be present. The secretary of each association is especially requested to attend.

When buying your ticket be sure to get a standard certificate, so you can get reduced fare on the railways. Hoping that you and your full number of delegates will be present, I remain, yours truly,

BERT McLEOD,
Sec., Marquette G.G. Dist. Assn.



Giant Among Tires

With the Double-Thick All-Weather Tread

Last year men bought as many Goodyear Made-In-Canada Tires as there were cars in the Dominion.

Yet Goodyear has a host of rivals. How, then, came this tire to dominate like that?

This is the reason: Four years ago we began in a modest way to make these Goodyear Tires in our factory at Bowmanville, Ont. Car owners gave them a trial. Often they ran a Goodyear with some rival tire on opposite wheels. And those early Goodyears, by their records, sold the tires of last year. Yet the Goodyear Tires of today are far superior to the first we made. For we have added betterments as fast as new ways were found.

Excel in 5 Ways

Now in at least five ways these tires fortify you against trouble. Each is exclusive to Goodyear Fortified Tires.

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
Fortified Tires
No-Rim-Cut Tires—"On-Air" Cured
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Makers of Truck, Motorcycle, Carriage and Bicycle Tires, and Rubber Belts, Hose and Packing
Head Office, Toronto, Ontario
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited, has no connection with any other Canadian company using the Goodyear name (201)

These ways combat rim-cutting, blowouts, loose treads. They combat insecurity, punctures and skidding, as in no other tire that's built.

We spend a fortune on them, but they save our users endless trouble and expense. They have made these the super-tires.

3 Price Cuts

In two years we have made three price reductions, totaling 37 per cent. The last was on February 15—despite the war tax placed on all our raw material. Every saving, due to mammoth output or other reasons, is promptly passed on to our users.

Yet the tires grow better as the prices come down. For we maintain a special department to devise new ways to improve them.

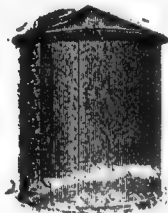
You owe yourself a trial of such tires. Any dealer will supply you, if you insist.

We can Save You Money on Thresher Supplies

Send us Your Orders Direct or Write for Catalogue

Security Galvanized Steel GRAIN TANKS

\$62.50

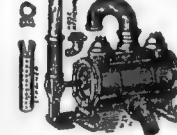


to your entire satisfaction. Send for free catalog to-day, stating size capacity required.

Embodiment every feature necessary for to insure protection to your grain. One of the most rigid and durable grain tanks ever made, made of galvanized steel easily bolted together; we know the requirements of a good grain bin and we have the bin that will fill this requirement.

Acme Low Down Tank Pump \$6.25

Double acting draws water on each stroke of lever, has 5 inch stroke fitted for 2 inch suction, 1 inch discharge. The equal of any tank pump made. Price includes complete fittings as shown in illustration. We furnish 2 inch wire lined Suction Hose, extra quality. Will withstand hard usage, has steel wire lining, made in lengths of 20 and 25 ft.



Length of 20ft. \$6.50
Length of 25ft. \$8.25

ENDLESS BELTS



\$26.00 and up

Best 32 oz. Canvas. Every Belt Guaranteed

Low Down Steel Wheel Wagon

\$28.50



Are fast replacing the high farm wagons for general farm work. The reason is plain. The Low-Down Wagon makes easier work for the man and no harder for the team. One man can do most of his farm work alone with the Low-Down Wagon.

C. S. JUDSON CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

EXHIBIT AND REST ROOM

The Central Office has decided to take space in the Governments Building at the Regina exhibition, July 26 to 31. It has been recognized that thousands of members of the Association will be at the Regina exhibition, which promises this year to be the most successful ever held in the metropolis of Saskatchewan. The Central Office conceived the idea that a friendly service could be rendered to many of our people by the institution of a rest room and mail delivery for any Grain Growers who may wish to avail themselves of such service.

The board of directors will meet in the city of Regina during the course of this week so that a splendid opportunity will be afforded any of our members and especially to any who are actively engaged in organization work, to meet with some of the officers or the head office staff and secure fuller information as to the policy of activities of the Association under its greatly extended charter powers as well as the extended powers which have been granted to locals incorporated under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act.

Various pamphlets and newly prepared literature will be available for distribution to all interested parties and especially for sub-directors and local organizers.

A rest room and writing room will be provided for the use of members and all members attending the exhibition are invited to have any mail or telegraphic communications intended for them directed in care of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Governments Building, Regina Exhibition. Facilities will be provided for checking coats and parcels and a special room will be provided where women members, especially those with little children, may quietly rest.

Every member of the Association is invited to make free use of these facilities. There will be no charge of any kind to anyone wearing a membership button. This will be the one spot of the exhibition where every Grain Grower will feel perfectly at home and we hope to have the pleasure of adding greatly to the enjoyment of very many of our members in attendance at this great gathering.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

In the lists of Patriotic Acre contributions published from time to time in this page, some of our local Associations who have sent in ten or more forms have not got full credit for their work by reason of its having been divided among two or more canvassers. It is only right, however, that such Associations should have all the credit due to them and for that reason we give below a list of such Associations with the full number of forms and acres contributed by them.

Association	No. of Canvassers	Forms	Acres
Sunny South	4	29	30
Shaunavon	2	20	20
Tullisville	2	19	19
Uren	2	16	16
Fairmount	2	15	15
East Manitou	2	14	14
Wild Rose Valley	2	11	11
Limerick	2	10	10
Fleming	2	10	9

and \$10

DUNDURN PLOWING MATCH

Nearly a thousand people attended the first annual plowing match held Wednesday, under the auspices of the Dundurn Grain Growers' Association at E. G. Hoppes' farm. It was the biggest and most successful gathering ever held in the Dundurn district, and the plowing competition, the races and other sports, and the dance which followed were all thoroughly enjoyed. The town of Dundurn was practically deserted afternoon and evening and the farmers from far and near attended, most of them driving the whole family to the happy combination of picnic, plowing match, sports day and dance. There were autos by the score, buggies by the hundred and farm wagons by the dozen, and there was room for all on the beautiful grounds where the sports were held.

There were eleven entries in the plowing competition, ten of these with sulky and gang plows, and one lone lorn man with a walking plow. Following were the entries and points awarded: Gang Plows—Malcolm Lambie, 94, first prize; C. O. Walrod, 93, second prize; Walter Genuiene, 92, third prize; William Law, 91, fourth prize; W. S. Benjamin, 88; M. Teer, 87; C. Green, 87; R. Boren, 85.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Sulky Plow—Billy Gordon, 93, first prize; Charles Paseno, 91, second prize.

Walking Plow—Jack Landblow, 84, only competitor.

There were some handsome prizes awarded, and the judge's decision was popular, being received with a hearty round of applause and a vote of thanks.

The special prize for the best looking plow team was awarded to one of E. G. Hoppes' teams.

Anton Olson came in first in the men's foot race, Herbert Larson in the boys' foot race, and Edward Rystrom the automobile race, the contestants first having a foot race to their cars, cranking their cars, and racing a few hundred yards to the finish.

There was a ladies' nail driving contest won by Mrs. H. A. Pommerenke, and a "Novelty Race" where five ladies harnessed, hitched up and drove away their horses in the time that an ordinary man would take looking for the bridle. Miss May Young won after a close and exciting contest. The men's relay race was won by C. Hillier and Jack Wilson. The ladies' egg and spoon race was won by Miss Clara Schroeder and the boys' bicycle race by Alec. Hordern. H. Herrig won the shoe and stocking race. The tug of war was easily won by the married men, to the general delight of all the ladies present.

Two ball games were played in the late afternoon and evening, and the affair wound up with a big dance. The whole event was a huge success, and the big crowd dispersed determined to make the event an annual feature.

GOING WITH A SWING

The Patriotic Acre Fund goes swinging along. Yes, sure it is going to be a success! It is a success already. But, say, what about those forms you got filled in the other day? You thought you would send them in to the Central Office, but you didn't. Will you send them along right now? Otherwise there will be a glut on the Central Office market next fall.

LOYALTY

The following is a translation from a letter in the German language which has come to the Central Office. It illustrates so splendidly the loyalty of the member to his own organization and shows so clearly the splendid conception which this gentleman has of the absolute necessity for all our locals to co-operate with each other thru their common Central if the Association is to succeed in its tremendous fight with the great capitalistic interests which are so opposed to the farmers doing their own business thru their own organization, that it has been thought well worth while translating it and giving it publicity.

"I am a member of local. According to a resolution of our local the secretary has been empowered to order a carload of binder twine from the Co., the reason being given that the twine was cheaper than the Grain Growers and that the Grain Growers were this year not in the position to meet their obligations on account of the overseas conditions.

"My personal opinion is that I am not willing to take any of this twine, because such is against our co-operative principles. Where would we come to if each local would buy from the dealers we are fighting against with all our power? The whole pioneer work as well as the present work of the Association would be for nothing. Could I have from you about 450 lbs. twine. I had same last year and was well satisfied. Please send me also price list for fence wire and machinery.

"I would like to make the following suggestion, for next convention which could perhaps be considered by the executive now and that is that every member in joining the Association take shares of same for an amount not less than \$20.00. By such a measure our members would have a financial interest in the business and stick to it.

"In passing I would like to mention that the 'Konsumvereine' of Germany, which are so successful, are built upon the same principle."

CONTRIBUTING IN OTHER WAYS

Referring to your letter of April 19 re the Patriotic Acre scheme, I brought it before our Association today and am instructed to write as follows:

Red Deer Hill and surrounding districts at the commencement of this war formed a war fund named "South Prince Albert Rural Patriotic Fund," and regular collections and meetings are in force. Every month a check is sent to some society, for instance, Belgian Relief fund, Canadian hospital fund, etc., and I may say that all our Grain Growers are interested in it and our president, W. Gange, is on the committee which decides where the money shall be sent month by month.

I may say that at a future meeting a motion to send a donation to the Grain Growers' fund will be brought up and I expect will go thru. So under the circumstances I think you will agree that we are doing equally as good work in our district as if we followed out the Patriotic Acre scheme. Everyone speaks well of your scheme, but as we started our own in October, the general feeling is that we can do well by staying with the original scheme. Trusting this will be satisfactory.

LESLIE F. FREDDY,
Sec. Red Deer Hill Local.

LOST CHILD LOCAL

Recently the farmers of this community met and organized "The Lost Child local" of the S. G. G. A., obtaining 28 members. The following officers were elected: President, Martin Moen; Vice-President, P. H. Knops; Secretary, L. H. Larson; Directors: Wm. Slorach, Alex. Olmstead, Alfred Moen, Harry Morrison, N. J. Housen, Anton Knops.

L. H. LARSON,
Sec. Lost Child Local.

LEGAL ADVICE

At a meeting of the Webb local, held on the 12th, it was resolved: "That this meeting recommends to the executive of the S. G. G. A. that a legal advisory department in connection with the Grain Growers' Guide be established for the benefit of members thruout the country," and I was instructed to bring same before your notice.

IVAN AUSTIN,
Sec. Webb Local.

Note.—The Guide already has a legal department and will be glad to answer queries free of charge for its paid-up subscribers thru the column headed: "Your Questions Answered." If \$1 is enclosed a direct reply will be mailed by the solicitors engaged by The Guide for this purpose.—Editor, Guide.

FROM PRINCE OF WALES

I am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the contribution of £102 10s. 0d. which you have forwarded from the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to the National Relief fund, thru the Canadian Patriotic fund. His Royal Highness was much pleased at receiving this welcome addition to the fund and asks you to make known to all the subscribers how warmly he appreciates their kindness and generosity.

WALTER PEACOCK,
Treas. to His Royal Highness.
Buckingham Palace, June 7.

HIGHWORTH ORGANIZED

A meeting was held at Highworth on Wednesday last to organize a branch of the S. G. G. A. A fair number attended, notwithstanding the short notice we received. The following officers were elected: President, G. Bell; Vice-President, W. J. Sleep; Secretary, E. B. Moore, and six directors.

E. B. MOORE,
Sec. Highworth Ass'n.

WHEN A CAR ARRIVES

The following is a copy of a resolution passed at our last executive meeting.

Shall be glad to receive your advice upon same:

"That when car or cars of any commodity ordered arrives, the party unloading same shall send word to all who have given orders for such commodity, informing them the day the car or cars will be opened and any that are not there within three days from the day the cars are opened shall each pay an equal share (if more than one) to cover the extra cost in handling same. Should there only be one, then the whole of the extra cost shall be paid by that one and that the secretary forward a copy of this resolution to Central."

W. F. MERCER,
Sec. New Bank Local.

A FINANCIAL OPINION

The following is quoted from the May issue of "The Credit Men's Journal," published by the general manager of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Limited, and is an extract from an address by S. R. Tarr, M.A., editor of "Canadian Finance," delivered to the Canadian Credit Men's Association:

"Perhaps this is as fitting a stage as any in the course of these rambling remarks to touch upon the place co-operative trading may have in the mid-West's business outlook. Co-operation in selling and buying is undoubtedly a factor to be reckoned with....."

"It is in Saskatchewan, apparently, that the co-operative movement is making the most rapid strides....."

"The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada and its provincial branches have openly fought it, and members have been urged both in public meetings and in 'private and confidential' letters not to purchase from any wholesaler who sells to Grain Growers' Associations or to co-operative societies....."

"Here in the middle West it may be anticipated that, as co-operative effort in marketing becomes more and more successful, there will be an increasing tendency to enter upon co-operative buying as well. Whether or not, for the next few years, this will confine itself chiefly to the present somewhat informal plan remains to be seen. The outcome will depend largely, it seems to me, upon whether alert retailers blindly combat the co-operative trend of the day or reckon with it intelligently—and get into the circle themselves.

"But before discussing the retailer's attitude in the matter, let us look for a moment at the development of co-operative trading in Great Britain. Since 1844 it has grown until the yearly volume of retail turnover by societies reporting to the Co-operative Union is around £150,000,000 (or \$750,000,000). And it is reported that since the war began (probably owing to the feeling, right or wrong, that middlemen were taking undue advantage of increased prices) the current volume of business has been notably increased. At first thought it might seem that so vast a turnover must have made big inroads upon ordinary business channels. But I believe a sober study of the actual facts goes to show that co-operative trading has meant a supplementing, rather than a supplanting, of the usual machinery of commerce.

"The middleman (as his very name indicates) is a means, not an end. For whatever needed distributive service the retailer renders, society will continue to pay the price. But where he obtrudes himself merely as a fifth wheel, or as an actual dead weight (as seems to have been the case with that series of six successive go-betweens that handled certain binoculars for Ottawa), his elimination, or rather his transference to some more useful end is for the common good.

"That not a few retail merchants in Western Canada could well be spared to take up homesteads or work as farm laborers will scarcely be disputed, either by you who supply them with goods or by their local rivals in storekeeping. What co-operative trading may now, or in years to come, do in ousting from the field the patently unqualified is no cause for anxiety. What is a matter for concern—and from the viewpoint alike of the business and consuming public—is that really competent middlemen shall perform the necessary economic service of local distribution. While making no claims to prophesying, I have the feeling that the alert retail merchant can most successfully meet this supposed foe by fighting with it instead of against it....."

OFFICERS:	
Hon. President—D. W. Warner	Edmonton
President—James Speakman	Penhold
Vice-Presidents—	
H. W. Woods	Carstairs
S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

EDWELL'S ANNUAL PICNIC

The annual picnic of Edwell Union, No. 53, was held on June 10, at the old stamping grounds on section 32, otherwise known as Tom Kirton's. Considering the threatening weather a large crowd attended, and they are to be congratulated on their bravery, as a couple of heavy showers occurred, one of which considerably damaged some of the pies and cakes, much to the consternation of the small fry. The old stand-bys of the union took charge of the sports, the younger members being apparently too shy, or otherwise engaged, to do so. Some splendid examples of running and jumping were given, and a tug of war caused great amusement. The following were some of the principal winners: Boys, 6 years, 50 yards, Alec Cragg. Girls, 6 years, 50 yards, Dorothy Collier. Boys, 12 years, 50 yards, Willie Morrison. Girls, 12 years, 50 yards, Margaret Mackintosh. Boys, under 16, 100 yards, Sonny Day. Girls, under 16, 100 yards, Ruby Henderson. Hop, step and jump, J. Leothed. Broad jump, F. Braddock. Long jump, Sonny Day. Tug of war, married v. single, the married men won this event easily. After the races were concluded, baseball and football were the order of the day. In a baseball match between Grassy Lake and Milnerton the latter were victorious. The following were generous donors to the prize list, and their generosity was much appreciated: Tom Gaetz, R. L. Gaetz, W. T. Coote, H. J. Snell, Day Hardware Co., E. G. Johns, H. H. Humber, J. Fulton, Lowes and Todd, R. B. Welliver, J. Rose, J. M. Campbell, J. Brazier, J. Malcolm, McLean Bros., E. G. Nevison, J. Carscaden, W. E. Lord & Co., Wright Hardware Co., Schultz Co., Gaetz Cornett Drug Co., Standard Drug Co., all of Red Deer; F. Jensen, Stewart Bros., Brown Bros, McDougall & Co., all of Penhold. The refreshment and candy stalls were most ably managed on behalf of the union by our old friend George Chapman, of Red Deer.

It was not until a late hour that the gathering broke up and everybody very much enjoyed the time spent together, only regretting that the weather was not of the best.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

Travers Union, No. 188, has fifty-four members in good standing and sixteen in arrears. Last fall and winter the union purchased part of a car of apples, one car of cedar posts and two or three cars of hay, on all of which the members made a considerable saving. They have also ordered a car of twine from the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. Meetings are held on the second and last Saturday of each month, at 2 p.m. in winter and 8 p.m. in summer, but owing to the bad season last year the members had not very much cash to do business with. The union held its third annual picnic on June 11, four hundred people being present. A ball game between Travers and Lomond was the main feature of the day. There was also a big dance in the evening and everybody had a good time. The union made a profit of \$56.00. Last fall a hall was built at Travers, as the members had no place to meet in. There was considerable discussion at the time about going into debt, but the secretary reports that this hall is now pretty well paid for. The secretary also reports that there was a considerable amount of criticism in connection with the rebuilding of the elevator which was unfortunately burned down last fall, but Mr. Wingate, who represented the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. at their picnic, explained why it was not rebuilt last fall, and the majority of the members are quite satisfied with his explanation. The ladies at Travers have formed an auxiliary, which is a great help to the union.

LANGDON DOING WELL

L. F. Hawley, secretary of Langdon Union, No. 199, in forwarding \$12 mem-

bership dues, reports that the members are taking considerable interest in the regular meetings and the subjects brought up for discussion. They hope to increase the membership to thirty-five or forty in the near future, and thus bring the union up to practically the same strength as it was before the Cheadle Union was formed, which took a large number of their active members.

YOUNG BUT ACTIVE

Kirkpatrick Union, No. 651, held its first annual picnic on June 18, and it was a big success. There was a good program provided, including field sports, horse races, baseball game, etc., with a big dance at night which lasted until daylight. The weather was very fine, with the exception of a shower about 5 o'clock which did not hinder



Refreshment tent and dancing pavilion at Nanton Central picnic

the sports, and \$50 over and above expenses was realized. The union is purchasing machine oil and coal oil co-operatively at a considerable saving to the members. They are also making a saving on binder twine this year. The secretary, R. M. Johnston, has forwarded dues for sixteen new members, and reports that on June 27 their membership was sixty seven. The union has only been organized one year.

INCREASING INTEREST

Dewberry Union, No. 98, has thirty-one members, twenty-five men, two ladies and four juniors. The secretary reports that the interest in meetings, etc., is increasing noticeably for the last few months. They held their annual picnic in conjunction with the Ellsworth and Riverton Unions on June 26, which was a big success in spite of a somewhat rainy day.

BIG DAY AT SWAN HILL

Director H. G. Vickery attended the picnic of the Swan Hill Local, No. 170, on June 24, which he reports was a huge success. A splendid program was provided, and a large crowd was in attendance. The speakers included a U. S. senator, one of the candidates for political honors at the next federal election, and Mr. Vickery himself, and they were listened to very attentively by those present. The sports were also very good, and Mr. Vickery states that great credit is due to Mr. Hohnberg, president, and the secretary, Mr. Sware, for the excellent arrangements which they made for the carrying out of the picnic, which was successful in every way. Everyone seemed happy and well satisfied, and apparently much good work was done. The union has just completed the building of a very fine hall, and Mr. Vickery predicts great things for them in the future, as he says the members show the true U.F.A. spirit.

A report has just come to hand from Wm. Cross, secretary of Sun Prairie Union, No. 367, in which he states that the union is fairly prosperous, same being due to the good work of a few energetic directors who meet for an informal chat every week, and also to the success achieved in the co-operative purchasing of fish, corn, strychnine, coal, etc. There is a general desire on the part of the members to have a co-

operative store in connection with the U.F.A., but at present there does not seem to be enough spare cash to furnish working capital. Regular meetings are held every two weeks, at 2 p.m., on Saturdays. Before the spring work commenced the average attendance was about fifty. Since then, however, the attendance has fallen off a little. The annual picnic, on June 16, was a huge success in spite of the wet weather.

A BIG PICNIC

C. L. Goulding, of Masinasin, sends in a very interesting report of the Milk River district picnic, held on the old Sinclair ranch, at which approximately 1,200 people were present. The proceedings were opened by W. A. Buchanan, M.P., and F. S. Leffingwell. Among the numerous events in the athletic line

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Victoria—P. S. Austin	Ranfurly
Edmonton—George Long	Namoo
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenner

runs and succeeded in defeating the "Yankees" by seven to six.

A bowery dance took place in the evening, the music being supplied by the Milk River orchestra. At 3 a.m. a competition which had been going on for some time between the dancers and the rain ended in favor of the latter. The thanks of the picnic committee are due to the different unions who voluntarily assisted in the management of the picnic.

Masinasin local is arranging to hold a rural agricultural fair in the near future. This fair in a small way will create much interest, and the idea seems to be a good one. They are also having a farmers' half-holiday twice a month at the schoolhouse. Tennis, basket ball, baseball and football are the amusements that the members indulge in. Regular meetings are also being held during these summer recreations.

The union is strongly opposed to politics entering into the business of the union, and believes that it will succeed better without mixing into such entanglements.

With good crops this year it is expected that the U.F.A. will do much for the farmers in this district in the way of bettering conditions.

FULL WEIGHT NOW

Rocky Coulee Local, No. 105, reports a paid up membership of forty-two with prospects of further increase. This union has just ordered 2,000 lbs. of binder twine. It purchased no less than 200 tons of coal last winter. The secretary remarks that their members find that when they buy a ton of coal thru the union they get 2,000 lbs., which makes the load about 300 lbs. heavier than it used to be. There is no very great objection to this, however, so far as the members are concerned, and even the horses, who are the worst sufferers, do not seem to object very strenuously. It may be assumed that the worst kicker is the man who used to think that 1,700 lbs. was good enough for a farmer. The union has also clubbed together and made considerable saving on plow shares. A big social gathering has been arranged for July 12, the proceeds of which are to go to the War Relief Fund.



Weather Proof Vermin Proof

Here is absolute protection for your grain—so strongly built that it can't bulge—and yet easily set up and taken down. The Johnston Granary has a big outside door with inside sliding sections to hold the grain at any height. As a granary or as ordinary storage, it is a firm, water, wind and weather-proof building.

Johnston's Granary

Ready to Erect

All framework needed is sent from our factories cut to fit and ready to nail together. The galvanized sheets lock together. They are further strengthened with wide iron hoops drawn tight with tension bolts, a large 14-inch metal ventilator is supplied—a top man hole for loading and an iron fireproof door.

Tight at Every Point

Rain or snow cannot drive in at any joint in the whole structure. The Johnston Granary gives sure protection from the elements because every seam in roof and walls is locked tight. There is no opening for vermin to get in. No exposed part for fire to catch. Coupon will bring full information.

DINNEN GRAIN UNLOADER

A portable elevator that can be used anywhere on the farm. May be fitted to the Johnston Granary. Mail the coupon for literature and prices.



The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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The
Metal
Shingle
& Siding
Co., Limited,
Winnipeg.

Write me fully about Granary and Unloader.

Lumber

Direct from the Mills
at Wholesale Prices

Our Quality the Highest. Our Prices the Lowest.
Our Service the Best.

SEND us your bill of lumber, and without cost or obligation to you, we will tell you the price of each item as well as the cost of the entire bill delivered, Freight Paid, to your station.

We wholesale to a nation instead of retail to a neighborhood

Write to-day for complete price list.

CONSUMERS LUMBER CO.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Home Bank of Canada

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 31st May, 1915.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Gr. Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1914.....	\$107,266 10
Net profits for the year after deducting charges of management, interest due depositors, payment of all Provincial and Municipal taxes, and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	163,929 13
Transferred from Rest Account.....	266,666 66
	\$537,861 89

CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT.

Premium on Capital Stock received during the year.....	459 39
	\$538,321 27

Which has been appropriated as follows:—

Dr. Dividend No. 81, quarterly, at rate of 7% per annum.....	\$34,022 28
Dividend No. 82, quarterly, at rate of 7% per annum.....	34,080 40
Dividend No. 83, quarterly, at rate of 7% per annum.....	34,086 81
Dividend No. 84, quarterly, at rate of 7% per annum.....	34,040 19
	136,129 68
Appropriation for Bad and Doubtful debts and depreciation in Securities.....	296,278 93
Reduction of Bank Premises.....	71,886 39
Government War Tax on note circulation (5 months).....	5,988 00
Payments on account of special subscriptions to Red Cross, Patriotic, and other funds.....	1,800 00
Balance.....	26,290 27
	\$538,321 27

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES.

TO THE PUBLIC.	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$1,244,280 00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$1,197,230 14
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	8,357,638 44
	9,554,868 58
Balance due to Dominion Government.....	364,625 00
Balance due to other Banks in Canada.....	6,153 78
Balance due Banks and Banking Correspondents in United Kingdom and Foreign Countries.....	280,198 74
	\$11,450,126 10

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Capital (Subscribed, \$2,000,000) Paid up.....	\$1,945,376 59
Rest.....	400,000 00
Dividends Unclaimed.....	2,669 95
Dividend No. 84 (Quarterly), being at the rate of 7% per annum, payable June 1st, 1915.....	34,040 19
Balance of Profit and Loss Account.....	26,290 27
	2,408,377 00
	\$13,858,503 10

ASSETS.

Gold and other current coin.....	\$ 129,245 61
Dominion Government Notes.....	1,451,708 25
	\$1,580,953 86
Deposit with the Minister of Finance as security for note circulation.....	89,600 00
Notes of other Banks.....	127,478 00
Cheques on other Banks.....	319,208 17
Balance due by other Banks in Canada.....	4,057 49
Balance due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	126,942 01
Canadian Municipal Securities.....	83,055 76
Railway and other Bonds, not exceeding market value.....	269,421 53
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	2,884,226 27
	\$4,984,943 09
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, less rebate of interest.....	\$3,124,248 68
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada, less rebate of interest.....	82,718 76
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	20,958 88
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	19,787 76
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	650,916 02
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	83,206 91
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	6,738 05
	8,928,560 01
	\$13,858,503 10

THOS. FLYNN, Vice-President.

JAMES MASON, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

In accordance with sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, I beg to report as follows: The above balance sheet has been examined with the books and vouchers at the Head Office, and with the certified returns from the Branches, and is in accordance therewith. I have obtained all needed information from the Officers of the Bank, and in my opinion the transactions coming under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at its chief Office, both on the 31st May, 1915, and also at another time during the year; the cash and securities of one of the Branches have also been checked; and in each case they have agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

In my opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

SYDNEY H. JONES, Auditor.

Sermons for the Unsatisfied

By J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Canadian Welfare League

V.—"Mine" and "Thine"



J. S. Woodsworth

"Thou shalt not steal," runs the old commandment, but each generation must define stealing. In a simple state of society, stealing is taking your neighbor's ox or ass and using it as your own. It is taking the purse out of my pocket and putting it in yours. But while that kind of stealing still goes on, it represents a very small part of the stealing practised today. We have had the evil of that kind so drilled into us that it has become not merely wrong but bad form. But with regard to the more serious kinds of stealing, we have developed neither conscience nor sentiment; we are quite sure that it is a sin to steal a pin, but we rather admire the man who can steal a railroad or a town site.

But perhaps small blame to us. Our modern social problems are so new and complicated and have come upon us so suddenly that we have not yet learned to think clearly. Not understanding the ramifications and bearings of the new industrial and commercial order, we have allowed its beneficiaries, who themselves were blinded by self-interest, to interpret for us the new relations and to establish the current code of business morals. Blind, and led by blind leaders, we have both fallen into the ditch. The only consolation is that our eyes are beginning to open. Already we behold men, as it were, trees walking.

In the last analysis all wealth must come from one of two sources. Either it is provided by nature, for example, lands, forests, fisheries, water powers, etc., or it is this natural wealth on which human labor has been expended, for example, grain grown by human care, furniture made out of the wood of the trees, fish caught and available for food, mills by which water power is harnessed and turned to practical purposes.

Now let us endeavor to get at the underlying principles which should determine the "mine" and "thine" in regard to these two kinds of wealth.

Take the case of a coal mine; consider how the coal beds were formed. Scientists tell us that millions of years ago great tropical forests covered our northern plains. For thousands of years mighty trees grew and decayed and others grew in their places until a vast vegetable deposit had been formed. Then something happened. The globe was tilted a bit, or some other great movement took place. The result was that this tropical region became frigid. Great glaciers were pushed across the plains where the tropical forests had once flourished. Under the tremendous pressure chemical changes took place and gradually thru the ages the vegetable deposits were transformed into coal. Again something happened. Another great earth movement took place. Perhaps the globe was tilted back again. This article is not a scientific treatise any more than the Book of Genesis. In any case, this portion of the world became warm again. Age succeeded age, and at last man came to inhabit the plain. After unknown centuries of slow progress he had learned the use of fire, and later discovered that coal would burn.

Coal is such a common thing that we fail to appreciate what a wonderful product it really is. Some one has called it condensed sunlight. This is more than a poetic fancy. It is almost a scientific truth. What made the tropical forests grow in those far-away ages? The sunlight was caught by the leaves, and thru some mysterious alchemy transmuted into the fibre of the trees. The wood in turn was, as we have seen, transformed into coal, so that now, as we sit by our cheery grate fire and watch the flames leap up and are warmed by their heat, we are in reality setting free the sunlight that was so carefully stored up millions of years ago. The sunlight of those ages was not lost. We are now basking in its warmth.

But to return to the coal mine. One day a man wandering across the plains stumbled on an outcropping piece of coal. His discovery should have meant general

rejoicing because here was light and heat and power for millions of homes. But no! One man who had influence with the government of the day managed to get from this little group of men an official paper on which was made the astounding statement that he had the rights to the coal mine. Armed with this paper he went to the coal beds, made a hole in the ground, straddled the hole and shouted: "This is my mine! If any one wants coal he must pay me whatever price I choose to ask!" And the people of that day—no, that day is our day—meekly went and paid the price.

"My mine"—what sacrilege! This little man who was born yesterday and will die tomorrow claims what it took God Almighty millions of years to provide. "My mine"—light and warmth and power for the millions claimed by one man!

A poor shivering wretch picks up a few pieces of coal from the tracks. He is a thief—a thief according to the law as made by the mine owners; a thief according to the code of ethics taught in the colleges endowed by the mine owner; a thief according to the religion proclaimed by the ministers supported by the mine owner; a thief according to the rank and file of the people who have accepted without thought the law and ethics and religion of the mine owner. But in the eyes of Him who made the coal mine for His Children, who is the thief?

Lands, forests, fisheries, water powers and other natural resources—to whom do they belong? Surely no man has any right to any special privileges with regard to any of them; there is enough for all and to spare. Here then emerges our first great principle: A man has a right to only his fair share of what has been provided for all. If he takes more than this he is a thief. He steals not from this or that individual, he steals from the common fund.

Let us turn to wealth created by the application of human labor to natural resources. Here is a loaf of bread, who owns it? Well, who made it? In a primitive state of society that was easy to decide. The farmer prepared the ground (natural resources) with his hands and sowed the seed by hand. After the sun and rain (natural resources) had done their work, he gathered the grain by hand, beat it out with a club (natural resources), threw it into the wind (natural resources) till the chaff was blown away. Then he handed his little store of grain over to his wife; she ground it between two flat stones (natural resources) and then baked it over a little fire (natural resources). Under these circumstances it is easy to see who made the loaf. This man and this woman, working with God given resources. Who owns it? They divide it between them and give God thanks. Political economy and ethics and religion are simple under primitive conditions.

But today who made the loaf? The farmer? No! A million men helped to make the loaf—is that exaggerated? Well, let us see.

The farmer used plows and harrows and seeders and cultivators and rollers and binders and threshers and all sorts of agricultural implements. Where did this machinery come from? We must transport ourselves to Toronto or Brantford or Chicago to the great manufacturing plants where thousands of men are toiling. We pass thru the great shops with their complicated machinery. Cars speed back and forward. Great cranes swing overhead. The flames leap out menacingly. Molten metal runs in small rivers. The din of the riveting is deafening. The light used in the new processes is blinding. The fumes are well-nigh stifling. Here thousands of men earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. But whence comes the iron which they use? Again we are transported hundreds of miles to the iron mines where thousands labor under ground, taking their lives in

Farmers!

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Such a heading would be very interesting to you if you had a fire and no insurance. You would need money to replace your buildings or buy more stock, but if you were a policy holder in our company you would not need to borrow money to replace your loss, your adjustment would be made promptly and liberally, and you could buy for cash and take discounts, which is the first principal of good business. We will be pleased to send you particulars of the low cost of protection.

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The Sale of Liquor Act OFFENCES and PENALTIES

Notice is hereby given that The Sales of Liquor Act passed at the Session of the Legislature just closed prohibits any person from selling, bartering or exchanging or exposing or keeping for sale, barter or exchange any liquor in Saskatchewan except as provided in the Act.

Any person guilty of a violation thereof is liable:—

1—For the first offence to a penalty of \$200.00 and imprisonment for three months and in default of payment forthwith after conviction to a further term of thirty days imprisonment.

2—For a second or subsequent offence to a penalty of \$300.00 and imprisonment for six months and in default of payment forthwith after conviction to a further term of three months imprisonment.

Amongst other things the Act prohibits:—

1—Opening sealed packages of liquor unless same have been purchased at a provincial liquor store.

2—Opening packages of liquor on provincial liquor store premises.

3—Purchasing liquor from provincial liquor stores under a fictitious name.

4—Fraudulently using seal or label of Commissioner under the Act.

5—Obtaining liquor by purchase, barter or exchange from any unauthorized person in Saskatchewan.

6—Bribing employees of liquor stores.

7—Drinking liquor publicly on street cars or trains.

8—Delivering liquor to any other person than the consignee.

9—Delivering liquor to person under fictitious name.

10—Consuming liquor at any place within an incorporated city, town or village, or within a hamlet except in a dwelling house.

The expression "dwelling house" means and includes every house or other building or any part of a house or other building which is bona fide occupied and used solely as a place of abode, but shall not include any house or building or any part of a house or building connected by an internal way or communication with any store or with any building in which liquor is manufactured, compounded or kept for sale or sold.

11—Keeping or consuming liquor upon the premises of any club whether incorporated or not or upon the premises of any licensee of a public hotel or any other licensed place of public accommodation or in any building any part of which is used as a livery or feed stable, lumber office, grain elevator, grain elevator office or engine room or automobile garage.

This prohibition does not extend to the keeping or consumption of liquor purchased under the provisions of part 3 of the Act dealing with prescriptions and physicians, veterinarians and druggists.

12—A person engaged in the business of selling soft drinks from having with such soft drinks any intoxicating liquor.

13—Compounding or compounding prosecutions. The punishment for the above offences varies with the seriousness of the offence, but in no case is the convicting magistrate permitted to impose less than half the maximum penalty or half the maximum imprisonment provided.

This notice is not intended as a complete list of the offences under the Act, but merely a notification of some of the general offences thereunder.

Copies of The Sales of Liquor Act will be furnished without charge upon application to the Government Printer, Regina.

T. A. COLCLOUGH,
Deputy Attorney-General.
Department of the Attorney-General,
Regina, Sask.

their hands as they go forth, or rather down, to their daily work. Or as we think of the smelting process we travel in thought to the coal mines where under bending roof, threatening to fall at any moment, and with poisonous gases lying in wait to stifle them, other thousands of men earn their bread in danger and darkness.

And whence comes the wood for the machinery? Again we must travel far, this time to our own northern forests, where thruout the long winter months the lumbermen hew and draw, and then in the spring drive the logs down the streams and pass them over to other gangs at the mills where they are sawn and prepared for use. Again thousands of men earning their bread by the sweat of their brows!

And how did the machinery get from the factory to the farmer? We think of our great transcontinental railroad systems and the labor they involve. The promoters, the surveyors, the men who made the grade and the men who laid the steel, the maintenance-of-way men, the conductors and brakemen, the engineers and firemen, the dispatchers and switchmen, the thousands of men in the shops and the thousands of men in the offices—without the aid of all these the machinery would not be available.

Then further there is the complicated commercial organization which has grown up in the effort to facilitate the carrying on of these many and varied activities. Banks and loan companies, wholesale and retail establishments, all perform under existing conditions very necessary functions. Undoubtedly there are too many middlemen and undoubtedly these middlemen often retain as a reward for their services an unjustifiable amount, but there is a work which requires the services of some middleman.

Need we go further? Already we have passed before our view the thousands engaged in the agricultural industry, the manufacturing industry, the iron and coal mining industry, the lumbering industry, the transportation and commercial system, and these in turn require the service of countless thousands of other workers. Surely a million men have helped to make our loaf.

But how divide it? And who is to have the biggest slice? Political economy and ethics are not easy under the complicated conditions of modern society. As for religion so many have been busy on the loaf that we have almost forgotten the God who provided the iron and the coal and the wood and the other natural resources.

What principles then must guide us in the distribution of our loaf? It is comparatively easy to say that wealth is socially created and should be socially enjoyed. Yet the recognition of that principle will carry us a long way in the solution of our problem. The practical difficulty lies in the fact that many kinds of enjoyment involve personal appropriation.

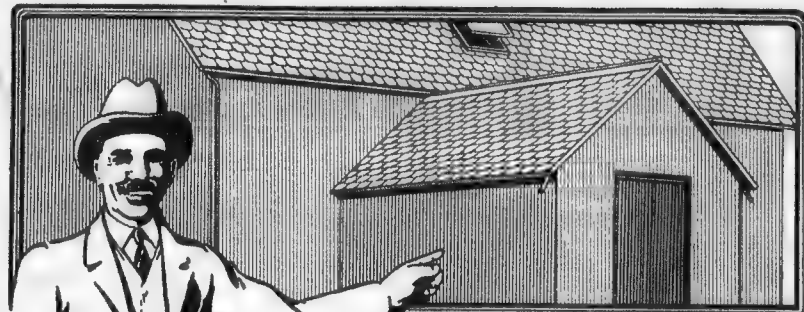
Again it may not seem to be going very far to say that no man has a right to that on which he has bestowed no labor. Yet in this case also the carrying out of the principle will eliminate the social grafters and parasites who now drain our community resources.

To say that a man has a right only to a fair return for the effort he has expended may leave the whole question still open. It is manifestly impossible to say just how much each has contributed and yet the application of this principle will cause a very considerable shifting in the ownership of the wealth that is being created.

Some day perhaps we shall come to the rule of the early Christians who distributed to each according to his need, but of course such a suggestion would be considered dangerous, socialistic, anarchistic, idealistic, or some other bad thing.

Confessedly the problem of "Mine and Thine" cannot be settled off hand. But does our present system at all approximate to justice? Gigantic trusts appropriate the greater part of the loaf, distributing huge slices to a privileged few. The great mass of the people eke out a meager existence on the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. Many, in fact, are denied even a chance of a job.

A poor desperate fellow who has worked hard and long at starvation wages and is now out of a job steals bread to feed his children; we send him to jail. But the man who has organized the merger, or the man who holds a bigger slice than he can possibly use, well, we send him to Parliament. He is the successful man



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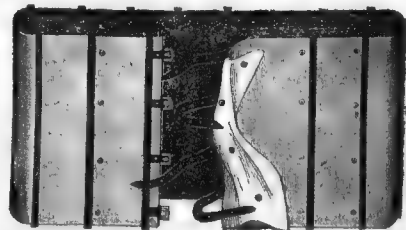
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PRINTING—EGG BOXES, STALLION ROUTE Cards, Sale Catalogs, Municipal Forms, Voters' Lists, Prize Lists, Elevator Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in Printing. Public Press Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES, raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send for price list today. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 49tf

FARMERS—CO-OPERATE AND BUY YOUR coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. J. F. Bulmer, Roche Percee, Sask. 21tf

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AMAZING INVENTION — ENTIRELY NEW lamp burner, changes any coal oil lamp into powerful gas light; smokeless, odorless. Quebec agent sold 72 one day; profit fifteen dollars. Sample; valuable proposition; postpaid 35 cents. Dept. F, Great White Light Co., Maple, Ont.

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No Thresherman can be sure that he is getting full pay for all his work unless he keeps accurate records of the amount of grain threshed, as well as his men's time, and receipts and expenditures. This book will show him his profit or loss every day. It is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. In this book the most striking feature is that two minutes after the last sheaf has been passed thru the machine the threshing account may be handed to the farmer. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Thresher's Account Book contains:

2 Sheets Time Book for Names, etc.	4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger
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The book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 1/2 by 11 1/2.

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whom even the king delights to honor. But ministers, we are told, should not meddle with economics, but confine themselves to the preaching of the simple Gospel.

WOMAN'S REAL WORK

It is easy to babble sentimental rubbish about the brotherhood of man. It is hard to stand patiently by when one's loved ones are going to death and suffering, even for a great cause. Woman is doing many fine things in this war, but as in centuries past, her finest service still is to buckle on her man's harness and to match his courage with hers. It is traitorous for her to cry aloud for the

sparing of the enemy who is threatening his life and the liberty of his children.—London Daily Express.

THE LANDLORD

"When the cobbler wants clothes,
And the tailor wants boots,
They exchange work for work,
And both parties it suits;
When the landlord wants clothes,
He just holds out his hand,
And exchanges permission
To live on his land."

Never run down your neighbor. Let the automobiles do that.—Lindsay Post.

Eight Year Old: "Mother, may I have another tart?"

Mother: "No, my dear, there is but one for each of us; the cook counted noses!"

Eight Year Old: "Oh, dear! I wish she had counted ears."

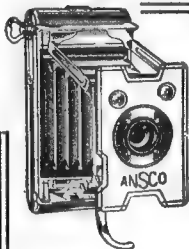
Samuel Rogers gave a dinner and had the rooms decorated with candles, placed high up in order to show off the pictures, says T. P.'s Weekly. At dinner he asked Sydney Smith how he liked the plan. "Not at all," he replied; "above there is a blaze of light, and below nothing but darkness and gnashing of teeth."

FRUIT BULLETIN

Every housewife can put down a good supply of Cuthbert Raspberries. The very best all Niagara Peninsula grown. Black Currants are also now at their best for canning. Montmorency Cherries coming fast. Have your grocer order at once.

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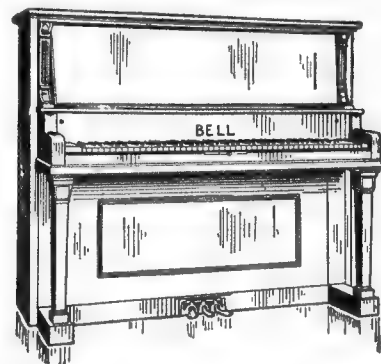
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15 ⁹⁵ ^{Upward} ^{ON} ^{TRIAL}



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 9

ments are being made to have a convenient water system in the barn, and it is that the house needs water too. With a tank in the barn a pipe line can easily be run into the house and this is really the first place which should be considered when contemplating installing a farm water system.

METHODS OF BREAKING

It is evident that farmers are no exception to those who follow other professions in that the most valuable and definite knowledge they are wont to obtain is in the hard school of experience. So much of success depends on doing the right thing in the right place and at the right time in agriculture that every farmer can profit by observing the results of different methods. I learned a valuable lesson in the past two seasons in regard to the effect on the crop yield of different methods of breaking sod.

Two fields of similar land with a rod between the plots were broken the same week in June. The first was plowed three inches deep and left untouched until the next May when it was disced six times, well harrowed and sown with wheat. No rain fell of any consequence after sowing and the yield was ten bushels per acre of low grade grain, just 200 bushels from twenty acres. The other field of ten acres was plowed deeper, about four and one half inches, and was disced six times and harrowed four times within a week of breaking. It was then packed and left till May the next year when it was harrowed and sown. Both fields had the same appearance after seeding. In the scorching weather during July the second field showed no signs of drought, and on threshing yielded 230 bushels of No. 1 wheat, more than double what the other yielded per acre. Seed, soil, precipitation and workmanship were in both cases identical and the first crop failed not from a lack of plant food, but from lack of sufficient moisture to enable the plant to use that food. This was due to wrong methods of cultivation. I think more is lost each year by wrong methods and misapplied energy than thru poor seed or weed pests. Since the results of poor breaking methods are seen for the next three years it is evident that ten acres done right is a better investment than double the acreage simply "broken."

T. W. W.

Man.

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

SCHOOL TAXES

Q. Can a village school district in Saskatchewan collect taxes on personal property such as farm machinery, horses, cattle, etc., belonging to the farmers living outside the village? I live 2½ miles from town and have paid taxes on a valuation of \$1,100 personal property for the year 1914.

W. R. H.

A. Yes.

PAYMENT FOR ROAD THRU FARM

Q. Five years ago I agreed to sell a piece of land on my property round a lake to the municipality to be used as a road for a stated price. Three years ago this local improvement district received a government grant of money to be spent on the road. They started and graded 32½ chains across my land without having it previously surveyed. Since then the district has become a municipality and I have been asking for settlement. The matter has been continually postponed altho the road is in constant use. Can I legally close it up until the municipality has paid for the land? If not, what can I do in order to obtain payment?

A. You cannot close the road. Make claim for compensation for the land taken. A reasonable compensation is allowed. If you and council cannot agree on amount of compensation, the amount must be settled by arbitration. We would advise you to have a local lawyer act for you.

UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF ENGINE

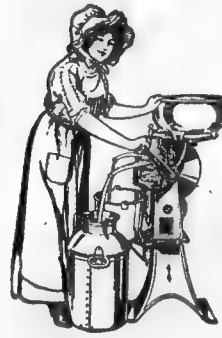
Q. A bought a second-hand traction engine from B. A made a cash payment when he took engine and another in the fall. A third payment was due in July which A could not meet. A was called away and during his absence B took possession of the engine without foreclosing and making a sale of the engine. B shipped the engine to Dakota and makes no offer to pay A any money back. B considers the contract closed and returns A's notes to his lawyer, but A refuses to

HOT WEATHER

the season a

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over
any other separator
or skimming system



IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE FOR any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a De Laval Cream Separator in the summer months.

GREAT AS ARE THE ADVANTAGES of the De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the mid-summer season than in any other time.

THIS IS BECAUSE HOT weather conditions occasion greatest butter-fat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

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HENCE THE GREAT MISTAKE of putting off the purchase of a De Laval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a De Laval will pay for itself by next spring, but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

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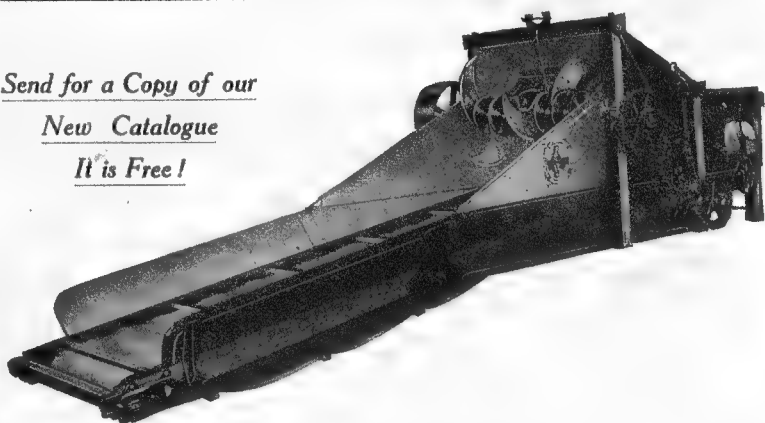
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

accept them. A demands the cash he has paid on the engine and damages for the time the engine has been gone. What steps should A take in this matter? W. H. Sask.

A. If the note in question is not a lien note the party had no right of entering and taking engine away without suit. Under the circumstances of the case you had better employ a local lawyer.

RENTING CONTRACT

Q. When the landlord gets one-third and the renter two-thirds of crop, who pays the twine and threshing bill when no mention was made of either of these matters in the contract between them? K. Sask.

A. If the tenant was to do all the work, supply machinery, etc., it would fall to him to pay for the twine and also the threshing.

PAYMENT LIMITED BY FORECLOSURE

Q. A bought a half section of land from B giving a quarter section in part payment, the same to cover the first two years' payments. A failed to meet the first instalment of interest. B endeavors to close out A. Can B have any other claim on A except on said land in question? O. P. Sask.

A. Not if B forecloses.

SEIZURE BEFORE NOTE DUE

Q. A sold B a team of horses in 1913. B gave lien note payable in the fall of 1915. B agreed to pay accrued interest in the fall of 1914, but failed to do so and A seized the team. A sold one of the horses at a sheriff's sale, but did not offer the other one for sale. About six weeks later this horse which was not offered for sale died. Can A make B pay for this horse? Can A get judgment against B for full amount of note? C. G. P. Sask.

A. A cannot compel B to pay for horse. Neither can he get judgment against B for full amount of note.

NOTE ENDORSER'S LIABILITY

Q. A buys machines from implement company in 1912, giving notes secured by B. Machines were used two years, nothing being paid on them. They were sold to other parties by an agent of the company. Is B still responsible for notes? C. E. N. Alta.

A. If B was endorser and note was not protested when due B is released. If B was not released he is still liable for the difference between the selling price of the machines and the amount of the note.

NATURALIZATION FEE

Q. On asking a notary public to provide me with a naturalization paper, I am charged a fee of three dollars. Is this legal? On an immigration booklet it states that a nominal fee of 25 cents is sufficient. —Young Farmer. Sask.

A. A notary public is entitled to charge a fee for drawing paper and attesting regarding same and in this case he may charge you three dollars.

PROTECTION FOR NOTE HOLDER

Q. I sold a quarter section to a man about 18 months ago. I took stock in part payment and a straight note for the balance (not a lien). I have renewed this note for him twice and he seems rather careless about it. Lately he went to a distant point in the States without letting me know. He has still the land I sold him and another quarter with a small encumbrance on them. He also has a small herd of cattle which he left with a neighbor.

(1) How should I proceed to protect myself? The note will not be due for a short time.

(2) What proceedings can be taken if a lien note is not paid at maturity? X.

(3) How long is a lien note good? X. Alta.

A. (1) You may sue on the note when it becomes due, but if the party endeavors to sell his land and stock you had better obtain a local solicitor.

(2) If you hold a lien note and same is not paid when due, you may seize that on which the note was given and sell same to realize the amount of the indebtedness.

(3) A lien note is good for six years.

WIDOW'S RIGHTS

Q. (1) If a man dies heirless, does the property come to the wife or can the husband's people keep it from the wife, there being no will?

(2) A man, dying, wills his property to his several heirs, among them being a son. The son dies without a will and without heirs some three months after his father's death and before the terms of his father's will have been complied with. Can the son's widow claim her husband's portion? If so, what steps should she take to recover same? —Mrs. N. Sask.

A. (1) Property goes to the wife when there are no children.

(2) Widow may claim husband's share if there are no children.

In London they tell of an American woman of great beauty and attractiveness who is devoted to the Irish cause.

At a social function one evening she chanced to remark, "Really, I believe I was meant for an Irishwoman."

Whereupon a Celt rose to the occasion. "Pardon me, madam," he said, "a good many would back me in saying that you were meant for an Irishman."—New York Times.

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	Per lb.
Live Hens (large and small)	11c
Roosters	10c
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These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

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HYSLUP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 19 TORONTO, Canada

On the Screen

Continued from Page 7

deal," was Hughes' ironic rejoinder. "I take my risk of your not turning up. You take your risk when you do."

Daphne gave him her name and address, and assured him that she was quite looking forward to meeting the redoubtable Cabbage Tree. She went back to her boarding-house in high spirits, and imparted the news of her good luck to Mrs. Glenister.

"I'm going to ride a perfect brute, and I shall love it!" she said gleefully.

Mrs. Glenister looked dubious, and gave vent to doleful prophecies. Cinema actors and actresses, she had heard, needed as many lives as cats, because of everything happening so quickly.

Only last week she had read of a Cinema actor being killed in front of a real express because he was a bit slow to take up his cue. And as for a contraptious horse—Well, she had seen some of the things they did on the screen, and she only hoped Miss Barry wouldn't be brought home on "a nambulance," as she expressed it.

Daphne laughed. As a matter of fact, the prospect of a mount on a "contraptious" horse was so cheering that her homesickness temporarily abated. Her own two hunters were good, steady animals chosen for her by Jameson for that reason. She was fond of them, but they offered no excitement and required no mastering.

Daphne's dreams of making a brilliant and instantaneous success upon the stage was somewhat dulled by now. She understood the difficulties that beset the path of the beginner who seeks to compete with the recognized professional actress; so much so, indeed, that she appreciated her good fortune in having three pounds a week offered her merely to rehearse a high-spirited horse. A month ago she would have considered three pounds a week penury; now it was opulence.

Hughes turned up at Grasmere Station to meet her, and to drive her into the village where his company was located. He had taken rooms in a cottage there for her. It was three miles from the railway—a pretty, secluded spot, quite primitive but for the invasion of himself, his people, and the apparatus of his business. He had chosen it on account of its natural features.

It was difficult country, much wooded, broken by gullies and chalk-cliffs, which, under the camera, could easily be made to pass as various distant localities—the Wild West or the Australian Bush—the settings he most favored for the picture plays out of which his living was made.

On their way they passed the natural stage, a clearing which today was doing duty as a native Indian village and tomorrow would be the scene of a conflict between Cavaliers and Roundheads.

A rehearsal was proceeding, and Hughes stopped to let Daphne get a first idea of what is required of the wordless performer. She watched the quick action and the broad gesture interspersed with secondary dialogue, and noted the horses employed with critical interest. It was all very strange to her.

They went on to the cottage where Hughes' injured "leading woman" was laid up. He wanted Daphne to see her so that she might gather something of the business required in "Cabbage Tree's Last Ride."

"You'll be tickled by the resemblance between the pair of you," he said, as they stopped at their destination. "Your own husband might wonder which was which in some lights."

"My own husband?" stammered Daphne. "How—what makes you—"

Hughes smiled at her confusion.

"Well, if you aren't married," he said drily, "you didn't ought to wear a wedding ring on that finger. It's only supposed to mean one thing—or another."

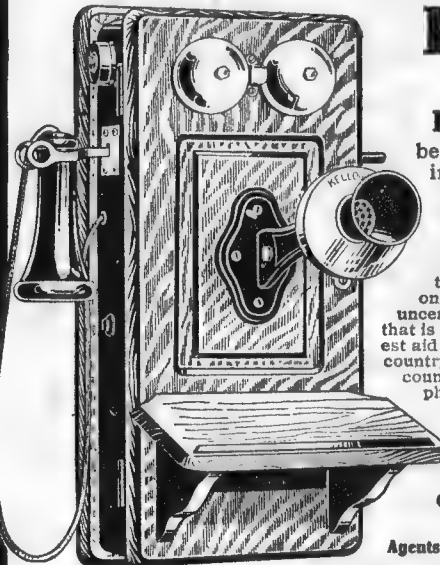
In answer to his knock the door was opened. They walked right into the small cottage parlor.

A girl was lying on a horsehair sofa by the window. Altho she was prepared for it, Daphne was startled by the extraordinary similarity between herself and the actress. They might have been twins. The difference was mainly one of age and coloring.

Continued Next Week

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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

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There are three of them, all story books of the best sort. I can't tell you just which story books they are, as I never settle that matter until the prize winners are decided upon. Then if it is a very little person, a book is selected suited to his years, while if the lucky story writer is well in his teens a more grown-up story is chosen. Perhaps that is why so many happy letters come back saying that the prize winners have read every word of the prize books and they are the prettiest or dandiest stories ever written, depending upon whether the new owners of them are boys or girls.

These three prizes will be given for the three best stories of wild folk received before July 20. These stories must relate in the most pleasing manner the most interesting thing the writer has ever known a bird, plant, insect or animal to do. I am very anxious that these stories should be the best we have ever published, and that means that they will have to be very good indeed.

There are a few rules to remember such as that all the boys and girls who write for this contest must be under seventeen years of age. All the stories must be certified by one of the parents or the teacher of the writer to prove that the work is original and that the age given is correct, and finally, that they must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Remember that July 20 is the latest date for them to reach this office.

DIXIE PATTON.

BOYS AND BEES

An interesting story of bees taken from St. Nicholas Magazine.

It is amusing to see a honey-bee come in loaded and run around in the hive with the other bees chasing her. She will stop for a second to give them a taste, then on she runs with the rest after her. When she gets them all stirred up, she goes to a cell and unloads, then out after another supply, some of the bees following her, others having left before she did, and immediately after they got a taste.

We saw two queens hatch nearly at the same time. They acted like two boys who wanted to fight, but were afraid. They ran around the hive toward each other, then away, back and forth, almost together, then away again, until, at last, they rushed at each other and clinched, and then something was doing. When they parted, one went away and the other soon dropped to the bottom and died. Father told us that the books all say that a queen always stings her rival, but here it certainly looked as tho one queen bit the other.

SAMUEL and CLARENCE PHELPS.

FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE

I would like to be a farmer and have a section of land. Then I would like to have a big house painted white and a large barn painted red. In it I would keep from twenty to thirty horses and about twenty cows. Next I would like to have fifteen geese and sixty turkeys. Then I would have a hundred and fifty hens and I would have an incubator to hatch them in. Then I would like to have twenty pigs and have a pen for each, geese, turkeys, hens and the pigs. I would have four hired men to work the farm.

I would be sure to have lots of tame trees around the house. The names of the trees would be Christmas trees, maples, cottonwood and ash. I would have a plow and a set of harrows, a disk, a scrubber, a binder, a seeder, and all other implements necessary. After I had got the land cultivated I would put in a hundred and sixty acres of flax and a hundred and ninety acres of barley. The next thing I would put in would be a hundred and twenty acres of wheat and a hundred and thirty acres of oats. Well, I think I have put in enough grain so I will put in forty acres of potatoes. I would ship my cream to the creamery. After I had got enough money I would buy an automobile and also I would go to the Old Country and have a good time. I would not forget to have a good wife and some children. For a farmer I mean to be.

GWILYM RICHARDS.

Age 12.

FARMING HAPPIEST LIFE

I think the happiest life for a Canadian would be farm life; anyway it is the life I like best of all. When I am a full grown man I intend to work hard on the farm and get along well, as it is all a farmer can do. Of course I would like to live on the farm, as it is the healthiest life I know of and the happiest, with all the birds singing around you and the sun shining and the nice cool breeze blowing in your face.

The house I would want would be twenty-four feet square, with eight rooms and a veranda, six feet wide and twelve feet long, on the south side of the house, as it is warmest there. The eight rooms would include four bedrooms upstairs, and diningroom, kitchen, parlor and a bedroom downstairs for anybody that was sick, as there would not be the stairs to climb to attend the sick person. I would have my wife in that house with me if I could get one. My spare time would be spent in trying to make improvements on my farm and trying to help others do so. I think this would be a perfectly happy life.

CYRIL HAMMOND.

Age 16.

HAS LIFE FULLY PLANNED

I will try and write what I would like my life to be from the age of fourteen till I am a middle aged woman. I would like to go to school for two years and then go to high school and prepare to be a school teacher. When I was ready to teach school I would like to teach school for five years. Then I would like to marry a man my own age who had been brought up in a nice home and believed in the Apostolic faith.

I would like a nice house on the farm with everything in it I wanted. I would like him to have everything he wanted on the farm and not be in debt. After we had been married two years I would like twins, a boy and a girl, whose names should be Hector and Hazel. I would want it to be a very comfortable home and the children to be very happy and think a lot of their parents. We should have lots of friends and visit our relatives and friends and have very nice times. Then when Hazel and Hector are five years old, we should have another baby boy whose name should be Floyd. Then in another year Hector and Hazel should start school. They should be very bright scholars and think a lot of their teachers. In three years more we should have another baby girl, whose name should be Grace. Then in three years more Floyd should start to school and the two oldest should take music lessons. In three years more Floyd should start to take music lessons and Grace should start to school.

When Floyd and Grace are nine and twelve they should start taking music lessons. I would like them all to have a good education and grow up to be nice men and women. The two oldest should be musicians and Floyd and Grace should stay at home and help to make the home happy. Then we should all move to town and have a nice peaceful home with health, joy, peace and happiness in every corner.

As I have now written all I can think of from the age of fourteen till I am a middle aged woman, I will close, hoping two win a prize.

MYRTLE E. SWEDBURG.
Yeomans, Sask., Age 14.

A WEE FARMER

Dear Dixie:—I read the Young Canada Club every week, and I see you said in the last Grain Growers' Guide that you would give a story book to the three that wrote the best letters about the work they would do when they grow up, so I will start and tell my story. When I grow up I would like to buy horses and cattle and also buy machinery to cultivate the land and I would do my chores every day.

I would like to have a big house with an upstairs in it. I would like my wife and children and myself and if some of my neighbors had not a house I would like them to live in my house too. In my spare time I would like to go and visit my neighbors, and on Sunday we would all go to church together, for I like the singing so much.

PERCY MARTIN, Age 10.

Chiclets
REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY
MINT-COVERED
CANDY-COATED
CHEWING GUM

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

INTERESTED IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Stocking:—Knowing your interest in the progress of the different societies I decided to write you, giving you an account of our work so far. We are about to have our second meeting since organization. We have a membership of fourteen, with more being added at the next meeting. All take an active interest in the work.

A petition signed by most of the members, and others who are not yet members, asking the provincial government for the franchise, is now on hand.

Our meetings are held in the basement of Knox Church here. Many invitations were received from country members to hold the meetings at their homes, but we decided it was best to have one place of meeting for the present, at least.

Such topics as "What to Do When Unexpected Company Arrives," "Ways and Means of Simplifying Housework" and others were discussed freely after one or two of our members giving short and helpful addresses on the subject. Many helpful hints were gleaned, and many were the useful little devices demonstrated to show how the housewife's duties may be made easier. The president on one occasion brought for the members' inspection a home-made dish drier—one she had made herself.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. N. B. WILLIAMS,
Sec., Abernethy W.G.G.A.

PAYING GOPHER BOUNTY

Dear Miss Stocking:—We held our meeting on Thursday, June 3, King George's birthday, at the home of Mrs. Gledhill. The some have five or six miles to drive, all seem very enthusiastic and try to get out to all the meetings. After the opening of the meeting Mrs. Clark reported for the cemetery committee. The secretary was instructed to pay half of the bounty paid on gophers by the men's secretary.

It was decided that the president and secretary see the Red Cross Society in Moose Jaw, re bringing work out, as owing to all having poor crops last year none were in a position to contribute any money, but all were willing to do sewing, etc., for the comfort of the soldiers who are so nobly fighting for us. The president, Mrs. Wolfe, fixed Wednesday, June 9, as the day for members to meet at her house to sew. The visiting committee was re-elected. The president then closed the meeting, and said the next meeting would be held at Mrs. Peterson's home on June 24.

Mrs. Gledhill, the hostess, kindly provided afternoon tea.

MRS. N. DAELEY,
Sec., Red Lake W.S.G.G.A.

Buttress, Sask.
I am very glad to hear that so many of our associations are taking up the Red Cross work. There is great need for all the assistance that we can give, both in funds and labor. We shall be glad to hear from Red Lake again.

—E. A. S.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our meeting on April 15 was an especially helpful one. The lady in charge had prepared a set of questions relating to home decoration and management, easy devices, etc. Each lady present was asked for her opinion, two minutes each, on each question. A sample of the questions is: What is the most satisfactory covering for floor of kitchen? For walls of kitchen? For floor and walls of living room? For bedroom? What color for each? If ironing a serviette, which should be folded first, hem or selvage? The meetings of April 30 and May 13 were almost entirely devoted to discus-

sion as to ways and means of helping in the public picnic and school exhibition, held on the grounds at Kamanatha School on June 3. Six school districts united in this, and it was a great success. There was an exhibition of school work from grades 1 to 8 inclusive, open for competition among these six schools. A shield was presented to the school winning the greatest number of points for both indoor and outdoor work. Professor Bates, of Regina, represented the department of education. He also addressed the gathering.

At our June meeting we had a paper on "The Kitchen." Some practical hints were given as to what it should and should not contain. At the next meeting we are to have a talk on what we should get out of farm life.

We have made application for a travelling library to be obtained in the fall, also a copy of Cushing's Manual to guide us in our meetings. We are planning to have some entertainment on June 21 for the Belgian food fund. The men have a plowing match that day, and we shall serve dinner for them, sell home-made candy, and make a little money for our treasury. I am sending you papers we have had on Woman Suffrage, Entertainment of Young People and Direct Legislation.

Thanking you very much for your prompt, helpful advice in all matters I have asked you, I am

MRS. THOS. BENSON,
Sec., Kamanatha W.G.G.A.
Lewiswyn, Sask.

Such an association as that of Kamanatha will go far in making their community one of progress and enterprise. Their reports should be a source of encouragement to other clubs that are striving to make their work a success.

—E. A. S.

PLANNING FOR CHURCH

Dear Miss Stocking. The Gettysburg W.G.G.A. met at my home at an irregular meeting, May 12, to work on quilts and make plans for an ice cream social. We had our social June 3, and tho it rained all day we had a fair crowd. We cleared eleven dollars, which was to be used to help get material for our bazaar.

June 9 we met with Mrs. Graver, one of our members. Our subject for discussion was how to get a Protestant church in the community. We have a student preacher at the Gettysburg school for the summer only. A choir was organized and plans made towards trying for the church. The roll call was answered by a verse from the Bible.

We decided to change our date of meeting from the first Saturday in the month to the first Wednesday, and also to meet at the different homes. There is a better attendance when we meet at the homes. We took in one new member and another promised to join us a little later on.

Light refreshments were served by our hostess.

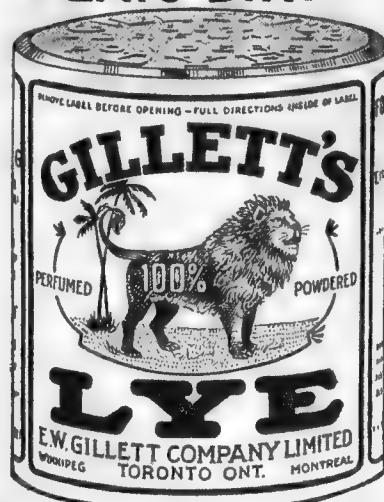
Yours fraternally,
MRS. D. C. AUGUSTIN,
Sec., Gettysburg W.G.G.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUFFRAGE

The following associations have generously contributed towards the fund for the treasury of the Provincial Franchise Board. It is most desirous that clubs do all they can toward assisting in this branch of our franchise work. The board is the result of efforts of the Women Grain Growers to combine the work of all societies in the province agitating for equal franchise. We must therefore do all in our power to assist in adding to their treasury.

Hanley, \$3.00; Woodlawn, \$3.00; Avondale, \$3.00; Dinsmore, \$5.00; Thunder Creek, \$5.00; Keeler, \$5.00; Idaleen, \$3.50; Burnham, \$5.00; Ashleaf, \$10.00.

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Marketing Farm Produce

Continued from Page 7

ing to the transactions involved, of any commission merchant, and may take testimony therein under oath. When a consignor of farm produce fails to obtain satisfactory settlement in any transaction, after having notified the consignee, a certified complaint may be filed at the expiration of ten days after such notification with the commissioner of agriculture. The commissioner of agriculture shall attempt to secure an explanation or adjustment; failing this, within seven days he shall cause a copy thereof, together with a notice of a time and place for a hearing on such complaint, to be served personally or by mail upon such commission merchant. Such service shall be made at least seven days before the hearing, which shall be held in the city, village or township in which is situated the place of business of the licensee. At the time and place appointed for such hearing, the commissioner or his assistants shall hear the parties to such complaint, shall have power to administer an oath, and shall enter in the office of the commissioner of agriculture at a decision either dismissing such complaint or specifying the facts which he deems established on such hearing, and in case such facts are established as cause him to revoke such license, he shall bring an action on the bond within sixty days of the filing of such decision.

Section 5. Granting and revoking licenses.—The commissioner of agriculture may decline to grant a license or may revoke a license already granted where he is satisfied of the existence of the following cases or any of them.

(a) Where a money judgment has been entered against such commission merchant and upon which execution has been returned unsatisfied.

(b) Where false charges have been imposed for handling or services rendered.

(c) Where there has been a failure to account promptly and properly or to make settlements, with intent to defraud.

(d) Where there have been false statements as to conditions, quality or quantity of goods received or held for sale on commission when the same might be known on reasonable inspection.

(e) Where there has been false or misleading statement or statements as to market conditions with intent to deceive.

(f) Where there has been a combination or combinations to fix prices.

(g) Where the commission merchant directly or indirectly purchases the goods for his own account without prior authority therefor or without notifying the consignor thereof.

(h) Where the commission merchant is in bankruptcy or in insolvency, or where the commissioner of agriculture has reason to believe that bankruptcy or insolvency may shortly occur.

(i) Where there has been a continued course of dealing of such a nature as to satisfy the commissioner of the inability to properly conduct the business of commission merchant or of intent to deceive or defraud shippers.

(j) Where a licensee has been guilty of fraud or deception in obtaining his license.

(k) Where the licensee neglects to file a new bond when notified by the commissioner that the bond already filed is unsatisfactory.

Section 6. Certiorari to review.—The action of the commissioner of agriculture in refusing to grant a license, or in revoking a license granted under this article, shall be subject to review by a writ of certiorari, and if such proceedings are begun, until the final determination of the proceedings and all appeals therefrom, the license of such commission merchant shall be deemed to be in full force and effect, provided the fee for such license shall have been paid and a bond given as herein required.

Section 7. Report of sale to consignor.—Every commission merchant shall, upon the receipt of farm produce and as he handles and disposes of the same, make a record thereof, specifying the name and address of the consignor, the date of receipt, the kind and the quantity of such produce, the amount of goods sold, the date of sale, the price received, the name and ad-

Special 60 Day Anniversary Prices

For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

Galloway's Sanitary Separator

2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.

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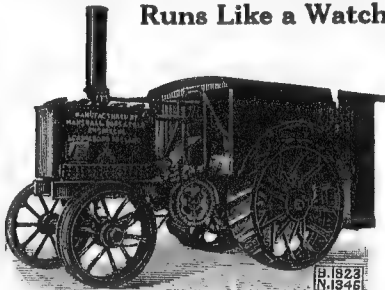
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dress of the person to whom the goods are sold or his license number where the same can be secured with reasonable diligence, and the items of expense connected therewith; and this record, together with payment in settlement for such shipment, shall be mailed to the consignor within forty-eight hours unless otherwise agreed. The commission merchant shall retain the foregoing record for a period of one year and the same shall be open to the inspection of the commissioner of agriculture and of the consignor or the agents of either of them. The burden of proof shall be upon the commission merchant to prove the correctness of his accounting as to any transactions which may be questioned.

Section 8.—Offenses.—Any person, firm, exchange, association or corporation who shall receive or offer to receive, sell or offer to sell on commission within this state any kind of farm produce without a license except as in this chapter permitted and any person who, being a commission merchant in farm produce shall (a) impose false charges for handling or services in connection with farm produce, or (b) fails to account for such farm produce promptly and properly and to make settlements thereof, with intent to defraud, or (c) shall make false or misleading statement or statements as to market conditions with intent to de-

ceive, or (d) enter into any combination or combinations to fix prices, or (e) directly or indirectly purchases for his or its own account, goods received by him or it upon consignment without prior authority therefor from the consignor, or shall fail to promptly notify the consignor of such purchase on his or its own account, or (f) any person handling, shipping or selling farm produce who shall make false statements as to grade, condition, markings, quality or quantity of goods shipped, or packed in any manner, with intent to deceive, or (g) shall fail to comply in every respect herewith, or (h) shall advertise or hold one's self out as a commission merchant in farm produce without a license, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Practical Application of Law

Up to the present very little farm produce is sold on commission in the west. In Winnipeg there is the nucleus of a produce merchants' exchange, but so far nothing very definite has been done in this direction. But this fact does not do away with the necessity which at present exists for a regulation of the sale of farm produce, and the first step in this direction should be the creation of confidence between farmer and produce merchant. This can be best brought about by legislation as outlined above modified to suit existing conditions, which has as its object the licensing and bonding of farm produce merchants. The machinery for doing this is already at hand. The powers of the present Grain Commission, which has done such excellent work in standardizing the grain market, may be enlarged to include the licensing and bonding of produce merchants. The necessary legislation can be passed by the Dominion government, to be subject to operation under the Grain Commission in any or all of the provinces by a proclamation by the Lieutenant-governor-in-council.

As matters stand at present farmers have no guarantee that they will receive full value for their farm produce shipments, and even if fraud on the part of the produce merchant can be proved, in the majority of cases absolutely no compensation can be collected by obtaining judgment thru the courts. The present system is recognized as unsatisfactory. An efficient remedy as outlined above is proposed. It now rests with the farmers to see that this first step towards improving the selling end of their produce business is immediately put into effect.

Old Lady (to nephew on leave from the front) as Puck heard her—"Good-by, my dear boy, and try and find time to send a postcard to let me know you are safely back in the trenches!"



The Pages Illustrated

Are reproduced from our "Baby Book"
beautifully printed in colors

HOW pleasant it is to watch baby grow, to lay away the first little long dresses, to put on, in their place, shorter ones so that the wee feet can learn to toddle around, to catch the first word lisped by the tiny lips, to exult over the first tooth, to—but isn't there an almost endless number of things to eagerly point to as baby grows day by day? If these events are enjoyable now, how fascinating it will be to have a pretty record which can always bring them back to mind, when the soft wee finger-clasp of babyhood has given way to the firmer, stronger grip of boyhood and girlhood, manhood and womanhood? Just such a charming record book you can have if you send your name and address to us, with a two cent stamp to cover the cost of postage. There are sixteen pages, besides the cover, in this little book, daintily illustrated in color by one of the most sympathetic artists of child life in America. Printed on fine paper, the records made will last as long as you can wish.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK NOW

D. R. DINGWALL

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JEWELLERS AND
SILVERSMITHS

Portage Avenue and Main Street
WINNIPEG, Man.

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You can have cheaper, better and safer light than the old kerosene lamp by installing one of our lighting systems—either gas or electric—manufactured especially for farm homes and the small country town. Write for Booklet "B," on Lighting Systems, to the oldest exclusive Lighting Specialists in the West.

LIGHTING SYSTEMS, LIMITED-WINNIPEG

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

The Best Granary at any Price is the

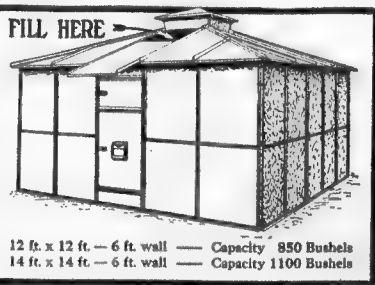
Square Jumbo Granary

FIREPROOF, VERMIN and WATERPROOF—It's what farmers have been looking for and ours is the **ONLY ONE ON THE MARKET**

Built of heavy steel iron, electrically welded to heavy angle irons which are easily bolted together, insuring strong permanent construction. Shipped knock-down, and can be erected ready for use in a few hours. Filled from any side or angle—only eight feet high to ventilator. Can be partitioned off for different kinds of grain, or put to many other practical uses. Send in the coupon for further information.

Get our Special Catalogue on Metal Siding and Roofing, Culverts and Well Curbing, Tanks and Troughs, Ceilings and Cornices. "If it's Sheet Metal We Make It!"

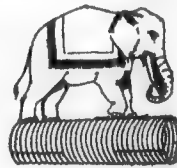
We have been manufacturing sheet metal products in WESTERN Canada for a number of years and have built up a reputation for honest value and square dealing. We want your 1915 business. If you want anything in Sheet Metal write us for prices, etc.



Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Company Ltd.

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Mark an X in the square opposite the item you require information about. Remember in dealing with us you get rock bottom prices.

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- ☐ Square and Round Granaries, Tanks and Troughs
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A Delightful Garden Freshness—

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Quality Unchallenged for Twenty-three Years.

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Is worth 100 Cents on the Dollar if taken out with

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Our reputation for prompt settlements and losses paid in full, have earned for us the highest praise from the farmers of Western Canada. Hail storms are as sure as the day is long, and the farmer who is protected in our Company is money in pocket because he was wise enough to insure against loss.

Full information from our Branch Recording Offices: P.O. Box 366 Regina; P.O. Box 232 Calgary; or our Local Agents

Carson and Williams Brothers Limited
General Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG

MIDSUMMER SALE CATALOG

These are two specials taken from this wonderful book. There are many hundreds more like these, saving you 30 to 50 per cent., besides giving you merchandise of Quality, a big feature with all goods you purchase from us. In this wonderful book there are shown Stoves, Roofing, Binder, Twine, Furniture, Vehicles, Threshers' Supplies; in fact, everything needed in the home. Don't Spend a Dollar until you have this book; it is sent by return mail entirely free of charge. A Post Card will bring your Copy.

6 Chairs and 6-ft. Table \$9.60



Table is made of hard maple, finished a beautiful golden oak. Has five strongly braced legs, 3 in. thick, neatly turned. Top is 40 x 40 and extends to 6 or 8 feet long. The entire set is one of the biggest bargains we have ever offered. Order direct from this advertisement as we have only a limited quantity to sell at this low price. Six chairs are strongly constructed, have double spindles, fancy turned legs and back posts, shaped top slat and large solid wood seat, with shaped front.

A BIG BUGGY VALUE \$49.75

Order Direct from Advertisement \$49.75 for this High Grade Road Wagon. Has comfortable Stick Seat upholstered in high grade imitation leather. Shafts are heel and corner braced. Wheels are 40 in. front, 44 in. rear, Sarven patent 1 in. full hickory, have 1/4 in. round edge steel tires. Screwed rims. Body measures 24 in. wide and 56 in. long, nicely finished and strongly built in every respect. Gear has arched 15-16 long distance axles, full clipped. Full size springs, double reach and half circle fifth wheel. Equal to gears on vehicles selling at double our price. Order our No. 77, complete with shafts, at \$49.75

BINDER TWINE at Prices Delivered
Better order early. We still have about 270,000 lbs. left—but it will not last long receiving orders at the rate of 50,000 lbs. daily. Why not get your order in by return and be sure of getting your twine at these exceedingly low prices? You can cancel or reduce your order if your crop fails. Note these low prices; every ball of twine fully guaranteed; we'll refund money if dissatisfied. Monarch Manila Binder Twine equal to any of the Advertised Brands.

Note these delivered Prices at your Station:	MANITOBA	SASK.	ALBERTA
	550 ft.	550 ft.	550 ft.
	\$9.10 Per 100 lbs.	\$9.45 Per 100 lbs.	\$9.75 Per 100 lbs.

SPECIAL—Write for prices on carload and 5,000 or 10,000 lb. quantities.

FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LTD.
173-175 Bannatyne Ave., WINNIPEG

Stockmen Attention!

If you are thinking of shipping any stock to So. St. Paul or Chicago this season, please bear in mind that we are situated at both markets, and able to give you the very best of service. We make a specialty of handling Canadian consignments. Being situated at all U. S. markets patronized by Canadian stockmen, consignors to our firm have no additional commission charge to pay in case it is deemed advisable to re-forward consignments from So. St. Paul to Chicago. This is a great advantage to Canadian shippers.

Our Weekly "LIVE STOCK REPORT" will upon request be sent Free to anyone contemplating shipping stock to South St. Paul or Chicago

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UNION STOCK YARDS, ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

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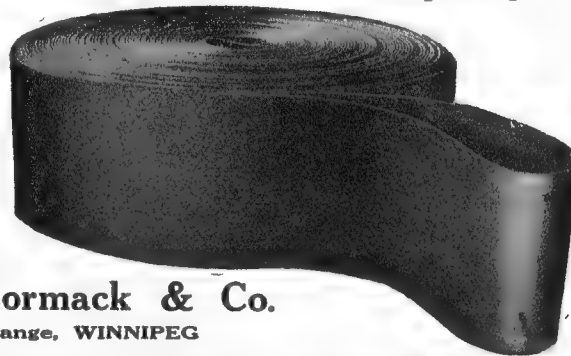
BUY GUARANTEED GOODS

from a practically unlimited stock. We have a complete line of

THRESHERS' SUPPLIES

from gauge glasses to endless drive belts, including mower and binder knives, sections, and guard plates. Binder canvasses, suction hose, packing, valves, and other necessary articles almost too numerous to mention. No order too small or none too large.

Drop us a Card NOW for our SPECIAL THRESHERS' CATALOGUE IT IS FREE



Wallace-McCormack & Co.
622 Builders Exchange, WINNIPEG

THE HOME BANK

That thrift has become more popular since war broke out is shown by the increase of deposits in the savings departments of the chartered banks. The Home Bank, which has just held its annual meeting, had \$100,000 more on deposit on May 31 than on the same date a year ago. Ending its year on May 31, the Home Bank had ten months of war-time to report upon, which is a longer period than has yet been included in any other bank report, and it therefore is a thoroughly up-to-date index of business conditions. The bank has a paid up capital of just under \$2,000,000 and a rest account of \$400,000, and has deposits amounting to \$9,554,868, while the assets include \$8,124,248 current loans in Canada, \$2,384,226 call and short loans in Canada, and \$32,713 current loans outside Canada. The loans are less than a year ago, due partly to slackness of foreign trade and partly to the policy adopted by the bank of increasing its reserves of cash. Net profits for the year were \$164,000, which was less by \$28,000 than for the previous year. The usual dividend of 7 per cent. was paid, however, absorbing \$136,129. A feature of the balance sheet is the liberal sum allowed for depreciation of securities, \$296,276.93 being written off, the president explaining that this had been done in view of the possibility of the war continuing for a long period. To provide this sum the rest account was reduced by \$266,666.66, and the balance was taken from profit and loss. The retiring board of directors, which includes T. A. Crerar and John Kennedy, was re-elected without change.

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE ACT

Important changes were made in the Agricultural Co-operative Associations' Act of the Province of Saskatchewan at the recent session of the legislature. The amendment includes a provision that a co-operative association may enroll its shareholders and patrons as members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and may then appoint delegates to the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and otherwise participate in its government. In so far as transactions in farm supplies are concerned, co-operative associations, after December 31, 1915, will be permitted to sell only to their shareholders or to members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Another amendment will enable Associations to purchase goods on credit from other agricultural co-operative Associations or from any other company, Association or society incorporated by special Act of the Province of Saskatchewan, having objects, wholly or in part, similar to the Agricultural Co-operative Associations (this includes the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association). Provision is also made that the directors may pledge the credit of the Association for moneys temporarily borrowed to pay for goods purchased, or expenses incurred in connection therewith or the shipment thereof, and a definite provision has been inserted requiring that Associations must sell supplies only for cash.

Office Boy—Please kin I go to me grand-mother's funeral?

Boss—No, you will intern in the office till the end of the season.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 10, 1915

Wheat—Nervous with prices irregular, the trade being of fair volume and the late tone fairly firm, final figures showing the July up 3 cents and the October and December down 1 cent. When compared with last Saturday values tended downward at the outset, local temper being bearish due to the fair weather reports over the harvest sections in the American winter wheat belt, coupled with weaker cables from Liverpool and heavier offerings generally. While the demand was only moderate as the week progressed, a better class of buying developed for all futures, and yesterday morning a large volume of wheat was taken off the market. Fairly good weather prevails over the West and prospects for a good general crop appear fairly good just now. The demand for cash wheat is only fair, exporters appearing to want the 2 Northern and are not interested to a great extent in the other grades.

Oats—The market continues dull with very little trade going on. Figures when compared with a week ago show the July up 1 cent and the October down 1 cent, while cash oats are about 1 cent higher. The demand for low grade oats is fairly good.

Barley—A better demand sprang up in the market this week and prices advanced about 4 cents over last sales, but just as soon as present buyers are filled, it would appear as if prices will work back again, as there is hardly enough of this grain in the market to interest the exporter.

Flax—The market erratic with very little trading going on and final figures are about 3 cents to 3 1/2 cents below those prevailing a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 6.....	129 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
July 7.....	130 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
July 8.....	134 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
July 9.....	137 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
July 10.....	134 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
July 12.....	135 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Week ago.....	128 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Year ago.....	89 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2
Oats—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 6.....	59 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
July 7.....	59 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
July 8.....	59 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
July 9.....	59 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
July 10.....	59 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
July 12.....	60 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Week ago.....	59 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Year ago.....	38 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Flax—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 6.....	155 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
July 7.....	156 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
July 8.....	154 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
July 9.....	153 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
July 10.....	151 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
July 12.....	151 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Week ago.....	151 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Year ago.....	142 1/2	146 1/2	143 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 10)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.44 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.44 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	1.42 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.33 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.42 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.41 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.34 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.40 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.32 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.34 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.38 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.31 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.35 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bulk head	1.30 1/2
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton	13.00
Wheat screenings, 1 car, per ton	13.50
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.41 1/2
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.34 1/2
Speltz, part car	1.20
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.31 1/2
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.30
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.15
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.29 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.27 1/2
No. 4 wheat, 4 cars	1.25
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.31 1/2
No. 1 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.34 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Mont.	1.32 1/2
No. 2 corn, 1 car, mixed	.76
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars, to arrive	.76 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.49
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.52 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.50 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1,500 bu., to arrive	.50 1/2

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, July 10.—Wheat—Opening firm on American strength and less favorable crop advices, and lighter American shipments. Spot market firm, unchanged to 1/4d. higher, with good enquiry and millers taking freely. Cargo market firm. Winters unchanged. Manitoba's 3d. higher, Indians 6 to 9d. higher. Plates 6d. higher. Continent is bidding freely and taking winters. American firmness has had an influence in all importing markets.

Corn strong, with dearer Plate offers, firmness in America and unfavorable American weather. Spot demand urgent and cargo market firm, 3 to 6d. higher.

Indian shipments of wheat estimated at 1,125,000 all to the United Kingdom. Crop conditions favorable, but tonnage is scarce and very dear. Argentine weather fine for corn, but dryness continues for wheat. Freight 61s. 1s. advance from yesterday.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, July 10.—Cash oats closed as follows:
No. 3 white oats, 50 1/2 to 51.
No. 3 oats, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2.
Barley, 67 to 72.
Flax, 168 1/2 to 170 1/2.
Duluth, July 10.—Cash oats, 50 1/2.
Barley, 67 to 72.
Flax, 173.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, July 10.—Better shipping demand than expected caused firmness today in the price of hogs. Cattle prices were virtually nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs went to killers direct. South St. Paul, July 10.—Livestock supplies early in the week were reduced somewhat by holiday influences, but subsequently the volume of trade returned to seasonable proportions. The

cattle market developed some weakness on Monday on heavy receipts, but the scant quota here on Tuesday offset this influence to some extent.

The recent tendency of prices to broaden between the choice and plainer grades of stock was one of the noteworthy features in both the killer and stocker divisions. On Friday three loads of steers from Western Minnesota, which sold at \$9 a hundredweight, established a new record for this market and demonstrated the high selling possibilities of well finished heaves. Until this week the best previous mark attained for steers in carload lots was \$8.75. Recent business has also evidenced the increased proficiency of northwestern farmers and cattle feeders in making beef. Veals gained half a dollar, top advancing on Friday to \$9.75.

The spread of hog prices broadened some during the week and the course of trade was erratic. The first half of the week, when the holiday cut into receipts, top mounted to the highest level of the year, a \$7.65 sale having been booked on Wednesday. Later buyers hammered prices severely and succeeded in forcing the market for mixed and heavy droves to the lowest position since the middle of April, namely, \$7.00.

Sheep and lamb receipts continued very meager and prices on all kinds held steady, spring lambs topping at \$9.50, ewes at \$5.25 and other grades selling at corresponding terms.

Toronto, July 8.—The run of cattle at the Union stockyards for the closing market of the week was light. A few offerings of choice butchers changed hands at good firm prices, while medium to good grades held steady. A few rough cattle that came in this week have found rather slow sale. Trade improved slightly for stockers and feeders of good quality. Spring lambs held firm at Wednesday's sharp advance, the bulk selling between \$11 and \$12.50. Culls changed hands at from \$7 to \$8, but milkers and springers were steady, being in fair demand. Good veal calves were firm and hogs advanced 10 to 15 cents per hundredweight in a strong market, offerings going at \$9.70 to \$9.75 off cars.

Calgary, July 10.—The livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company reports that shipments during the past week consisted of twenty cars of hogs to Toronto and three cars to New Westminster and Vancouver. Two cars of cattle for Vancouver and one for South St. Paul.

Hogs—The going price for hogs on Friday was \$8.50 and we sold five cars at this figure. Prices should continue steady, as there is renewed local demand, although Eastern prices are reported slightly weaker.

Cattle—Only top steers brought 7 cents and carloads of all-tops are not available. Much that is being shipped for beef is going back to the country and we urge farmers to be very sure of what they ship as half finished stuff, off grass, will not butcher out. We sold 5 choice cows at \$6.25, good stags at \$6.25, and bulls at \$4.65 to 5 cents. Medium cows, \$5.10 to \$5.25, and good cows to \$5.75. We look for a steady cattle market.

Sheep—Wethers, ewes and lambs at \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$8.00 respectively.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Receipts during the past week at the Union stockyards have been as follows: 2143 cattle, 150 calves, 8,831 hogs and 498 sheep. There has been a fair increase in cattle receipts during the past week and prices have declined somewhat. Very few choice lots come to hand and poorly fed grass stock is not in great demand. The bulk of the best finished steers sold for from \$7.00 to \$7.25, with medium kinds from \$6.25 to \$6.75. Female stock has been even more draggy than steer stuff and choice heifers only sell for \$6.25 to \$6.50, with best cows from \$5.75 to \$6.25. Rough stuff has been in better demand, canners selling from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Best grass bulls are selling up to \$5.25. The demand for stockers and feeders is very small and the outlet narrow. Choice cows are always in steady demand, but others are hard to sell. It would be best to

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 10 were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	1.34 1/2	1.40
2 Nor. wheat	1.31 1/2	1.37
3 Nor. wheat	1.26 1/2	1.31
3 white oats	56 1/2	51
Barley	56 1/2	67 1/2
Flax, No. 1	1.51 1/2	1.70 1/2
Futures—	July	Sept.
July wheat	1.34 1/2	1.30
Oct. wheat	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2
Dec. wheat	1.03 1/2	1.04 1/2

refrain from sending any but well finished stock to market from the country just now. Demand generally is slow. Veals are selling well at from 8 to 8 1/2 cents, with mediums at 6 1/2 to 7 cents.

Hogs—Plenty of hogs have been received, but good local and outside demand has kept the market steady. Choice hogs on Friday last sold for \$8.75 and the market seems likely to hold firm. Light hogs are 7 cents, rough sows 6 cents and stags 4 1/2 cents.

Sheep and Lambs—More sheep and lambs are coming. Demand is good and prices firm. The bulk of spring lambs fetch \$5.50 to \$6.00 per head. The best lambs sell at 9 to 9 1/2 cents per pound.

Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 9 to 10 1/2 cents per pound. Dressed beef is worth 10 to 11 1/2 cents; veal 9 to 11 cents, and mutton 17 cents per pound.

BRANDON PRODUCE—The egg supply on this market is very plentiful just now. Good butter is coming slower. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are worth 10 cents per pound and heavier weights 11 1/2 cents per pound.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The produce department of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that butter is still plentiful, but as large shipments of Alberta butter are being made to Australia, this may keep prices steady. The supply of new laid eggs is hardly equal to the demand. The demand for poultry is very slow at present and we would not advise farmers from a distance shipping dressed poultry during warm weather. Dressed hogs, 100 to 150 pounds, are the same price as last week, namely, 10 cents per pound, with heavier weights 8 to 9 cents. During the warm weather the demand for dressed pork is very slow.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note.—Prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless quoted otherwise.

Butter—There is a slightly increased demand for butter this week, but it is scarcely sufficient to increase prices materially. Fancy dairy butter is worth 19 to 21 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy is worth from 19 to 20 cents per pound, and good round lots are 18 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs—The local market is glutted with eggs at present and local dealers are offering 15 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—There are very few old potatoes being offered for sale now, but any coming are worth last week's price, namely, 50 to 55 cents per bushel. New potatoes can be laid down in Winnipeg at from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel. Consumers have to pay about \$1.50 per bushel.

Milk and Cream—There is a large quantity of cream coming to market just now, but indications point to prices holding firm. Sweet cream is worth 27 cents per pound of butterfat, delivered in Winnipeg and sour cream on the same basis is worth 25 cents. This works out to about 23 cents per pound of butterfat at point of shipment. No. 2 grade cream is worth 2 cents under prices quoted above. Milk is the same, namely, \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Hides—The prices for hides are holding steady, with possibly a raise in the near future in sight. Today's prices are as follows: Green salted hides, unbranded, No. 1, 13 cents, No. 2, 12 cents, branded, 11 cents flat. Green salted bulls, oxen and stags, 10 cents flat. Green salted horsehides, large, \$3.00; medium, \$2.00; small, \$1.25. Green hides worth one cent less than salted. Dry flint butcher hides, 20 cents; dry rough and fallen hides, 16 cents; dry horsehides, 50 cents to \$1.00. The market for seneca root is dull owing to a large crop this year and dealers are offering 18 to 20 cents per pound for dry, clean roots.

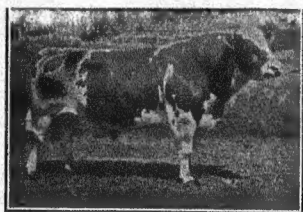
Live Poultry—There is a good local demand for good live poultry at the following prices: Hens, 11 cents per pound; roosters, 10 cents; ducks, 12 cents; turkeys, 13 to 15 cents, and geese 11 cents per pound.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 6 to July 12 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4*	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS	1Fd	2Fd	3Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
July 6	129	126	121	..	..	..	..	59	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	151 1/2	..	..
7	130	127 1/2	122	..	..	..	..	59 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	89 1/2	83	56	56	155	152	..	..
8	134	131 1/2	126	..	..	..	..	59 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	89 1/2	83	56	56	154	151	..	..
9	137 1/2	135	130	..	..	..	..	59 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	89 1/2	84	56	56	153 1/2	150 1/2	..	..
10	134 1/2	131 1/2	126 1/2	..	..	..	..	59 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	89 1/2	84	56	56	151 1/2	148 1/2	..	..
12	135 1/2	132 1/2	127 1/2	..	..	..	..	60	57	57	56	55	54	70	65	57	57	150 1/2	147 1/2	..	..
Week ago	128 1/2	125 1/2	121	117	..	..	..	59	56	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151 1/2	148 1/2	..	..
Year ago	89 1/2	87	85 1/2	84 1/2	..	..	..	38 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	52 1/2	50	48	47	141 1/2	138 1/2	125 1/2	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg	Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	July 12	Year Ago	July 8	July 10	July 10		July 12	July 9	July 9	July 2	July 10
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	Butter (per lb.)					
Choice steers, dry feed	7.75-8.00	8.00-8.10	8.00-8.10	8.00-8.10	8.00-8.10	Fancy dairy	19c-21c	20c	25c	20c-23c	19c
Best butcher steers and heifers	6.85-7.25	7.25-7.50	8.35-8.65	6.75-7.00	7.00-10.40	No. 1 dairy	20c	18c	20c-22 1/2c	16c-19c	18c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.25	6.50-7.00	8.15-8.35	5.75-6.25	5.00-9.00	Good round lots	18c-19c	14c-15c	15c-18c	15c	16c
Best fat cows	5.25-5.60	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.50	5.75-6.25		Eggs (per doz.)					
Medium cows	5.00-5.25	5.35-5.75	5.50-6.00	4.00-5.50	5.35-9.50	Strictly new laid	15c	18c-20c	22 1/2c-25c	15c-16c	16 1/2c
Common cows	4.50-4.75	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.50	4.00-5.50	4.75-7.85	Potatoes					
Choice heifers	5.85-6.25	7.00-8.40	5.75-6.25	7.00-8.40		In sacks, per bushel	50c-55c	\$1.25-\$1.35	75c	\$1.25	80c
Best bulls	5.25-5.50	4.85-5.25	7.00-7.65	4.25-5.00	3.50-6.85	Milk and Cream					
Common and medium bulls	4.60-4.80	4.25-4.75	5.75-6.50	4.25-5.00	5.25-7.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	27c	28c	25c-27c	..	25c
Best feeding steers	5.75-6.00	6.75-7.25	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	4.50-7.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	23c	19c-21c	20c-23c	..	22 1/2c
Best stocker steers	4.75-5.50	6.50-7.00	..	..	..	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$1.50	42c per lb. of butter-fat	..	\$2.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80	..	Live Poultry					
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$38-\$45	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$65	..	Roosters	14c	..	7c-10c	50c	14c
Hogs						Fowl	12c	..	..	45c	10c-11c
Choice hogs	\$8.50-\$8.75	\$7.60	\$9.70-\$9.75	\$8.25-\$8.50	\$7.30-\$7.80	Ducks	14c	..	15c	40c	..
Heavy sows	\$6.00-\$6.25	\$6.75	..	..	\$6.75-\$7.45	Geese	..	..	..	50c	..
Stags	\$4.50	\$5.50	..	..	..	Turkeys	14c	..	15c	\$2.00	12c
Sheep and Lambs						Hay (per ton)					
Choice lambs	\$9.00-\$9.25	\$6.25-\$6.75	\$9.50-\$12.50	\$8.00	\$7.00-\$9.75	No. 1 Red Top	\$17	\$16	..	..	..
Best killing sheep	\$7.00-\$7.50	\$5.00-\$5.50	\$4.00-\$6.50	\$6.00	\$5.65-\$6.85	No. 1 Upland	\$14	\$14	\$12
						No. 1 Timothy	\$21	\$20
						No. 1 Midland	\$18



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Females of all Ages for Sale

In order to make room for our spring crop of calves we are prepared to sell twenty of our females. We will sell any animal in the herd at prices according to value based on breeding, or record, or both. We have a few young bulls; also a number of calves sired by "PONTIAC KORNDYKE JOHANNA," No. 15924. Our herd contains the best blood in the Holstein breed.

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If you have a Stallion that you have had for three or more years, that is sure, and wish to exchange on a younger or a better one, we can give you a pick out of a splendid assortment that are right in every way and are all acclimated. If you do not wish to deal till after the season, write us now and we can look you up at our leisure.

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Big selection of high-class animals of both sexes of above breeds always on hand. Write for particulars. We won last year—11 Champions, 9 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 48 Firsts and 26 Seconds. PRICES AND TERMS VERY ATTRACTIVE.
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Imported Stallions—ages two to seven years old. Prize winners. Fashionably bred. Sired by such well known horses as Baron Kelvin, by Baron's Pride; Everlasting; Quicksilver, by Silver Cup; Mendel; Cyllene, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Royal Abundance, etc. Prices very reasonable.—F. SCHROEDER & SON, Midnapore, Alberta.

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Pigs from April, May and June litters, \$15.00 each; pairs not akin, \$25.00; trios not related, \$35.00; f.o.b. Strathmore. Immediate shipment to any point in the four Western provinces. Pedigrees included in the price
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are made with $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. spokes, either staggered (dodged) or straight. Supplied in 3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. plain tires and 4 x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. tires, either plain or grooved. In heights varying every 2 in. from 20 to 42 in. high. Weight about 70 lbs. Second Class Freight Rate. Measure the skein with calipers from front to back, not from top to bottom.

Metal Wheels, heights ranging from 20 to 30 ins. Price each wheel\$5.00

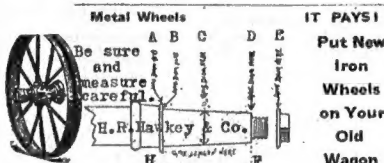
Metal Wheels, heights ranging from 32 to 42 ins. Price each wheel\$6.50

\$3.75 TIRED BUGGY WHEELS \$3.75

These wheels are made of a good grade Hickory, tired with the best round edge tire steel, bolted between each spoke and bored for boxes. All that is necessary is to take the boxing out of the old wheels and drive same into the new wheels and give wheels a coat of paint. Shipped in the white (not painted) in order to save freight charges. Second Class Freight Rate. Already bored for boxes. Weight 90 lbs.

No. 3 Sarven wheels, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. spoke and tired with $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 in. tire steel. Price, per set of four\$15.00
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H. R. HAWKEY and CO.
Write for Catalogue WINNIPEG, MAN.

Calgary Summer Fair

Continued from Page 3

lington won in the two-year-old class with "Henley Kohinoor."

G. Lee Warner's "Gay Lass" took first for brood mare with foal at side. Countess Bubna won the dry mare class with "Moulton Searchlight." In the yearling filly class Warner's "Coulee Conqueress" was the winner. "Moulton Searchlight" also won the female championship.

The only exhibitors in the Belgian section were the proprietors of the Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmez Creek.

Beef Cattle

There was a good showing of both beef and dairy cattle. In some sections the entries were not numerous, but the quality of Shorthorns and Holsteins shown was high.

Yule and Bowes were the largest exhibitors in the Shorthorn classes. P. M. Bredt and H. S. Currie, the other Shorthorn exhibitors only showed in the male classes. Bredt took the bull championship with the American bred "Opportunity," sired by the great show and herd bull "Avondale." He is a thick, smooth fleshed roan of a fine beef type. H. S. Currie's bull, a very even animal, won in the Canadian bred class. Yule and Bowes showed an outstanding bull calf "Scottish Marquis." Another very fine youngster is "Oak Bluff Marshall," by the same owners. Messrs. Yule and Bowes took all the female awards, including the female Grand Championship with a beautiful white yearling heifer, "Duchess of Lancaster 15th."

In the Hereford classes the majority of the awards went to two eastern breeders. L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., took the male and female championships, and also the Canadian bred heifer championship. A. O. Boggs, of Daysland, Alberta, captured the Canadian bred bull championship. Frank Collicut, Crossfield, took a number of the awards, including first senior yearling and junior heifer calf. His herd bull, Beau Perfection 2nd, was exhibited in natural flesh, and did not quite come up to the well fitted eastern winner. James Jones, another Alberta Hereford breeder also exhibited. James Page, New St. Thomas, won in the three-year-old bull class with F. Collicut second. The Alberta animals generally were not so highly fitted as the eastern animals, but were of good useful type. In the black cattle Alberta breeders had everything to themselves. L. McComb, Huxley, exhibited the champion Angus bull, "Elm Park Ringleader," while Lew Hutchinson was reserve with "Duhamel Isidore." Hutchinson had the champion female "Lady Isabel," as well as the reserve champion, "Princess Theodora." W. R. Stewart, Halkirk, and C. H. Richardson also had a number of winners.

In the Galloways, Fred W. Fairbairn, Irricana, was the only exhibitor. J. H. and W. E. Elliott were also alone in the Red Polled classes.

Dairy Cattle

G. H. Hutton, of Lacombe, adjudicated in the dairy cattle section. There was a high standard of merit in the Holstein section. Carlyle Bros., Calgary, Joseph H. Laycock, and Geo. Bevington were the principal exhibitors. Laycock showed the champion bull "Sir Fayne of the Golden West," Carlyle's "Sir Admiral Ormsby 2nd" being placed reserve. "Sir Fayne" is only two years old and a promising herd header. Laycock and Bevington divided most of the prizes in the female classes.

Rowland Ness, De Winton, was the principal Ayrshire exhibitor, with over forty head. His "Morton Mains Planet" was first among the mature bulls and was awarded the championship. His "Barcheskie Lily" was champion female. Laycock and McDonald, Springfield, exhibited the winner in the senior yearling class, "Springfield Chief," while A. C. Anderson had the junior yearling winner.

R. H. Bull and Sons, Brampton, Ont., took the principal Jersey awards, with S. W. Shenfield and Jos. Harper and Sons well among the prizes.

Hogs were a good lot. The judging was in the hands of W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner. John Maurer and Oscar Miller divided the awards for Duroc Jerseys, both having herds of merit in the show. The former took

the sow championship and the latter the boar championship. In the Berkshires the Alberta exhibitors took most of the wards, notwithstanding the competition of an eastern exhibitor in Sam Dolson and Sons, of Norval, Ont. Wm. Gilbert, Minburn, took the sow championship and H. S. Currie, Castor, the boar championship. In the Yorkshires classes Steve Swift, Viking, had all his own way. S. I. Hambly and Sons and Sam Dolson and Sons contested the Tamworth classes, in which both championships went to Dolson and Sons. W. J. Hoover and Sons took all the Hampshire prizes with their exhibit.

P. M. Bredt won most of the prizes in Shropshire and Oxford sheep, and Herbert Smith in the Leicester classes. Other exhibitors were Sam Dolson and Sons, Lincolns; Fred W. Fairbairn and Geo. Langster, Oxfords; W. R. Stewart and Lew Hutchinson, Suffolks; Johnson Bros., Southdowns.

SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Late spring frosts have given the fodder corn crop in many parts of the West a serious setback. It is unfortunate that this year, when so much general interest was being shown in corn growing for the first time, that this should be so, but no opportunity should be missed to help along the backward crop. Proper cultivation will aid matters very considerably.

Farmers who have been growing corn in the West several years state that it should be harrowed until it is six or eight inches high. Let the hired man harrow it when it gets this tall. If you do the work you will imagine you are going to ruin the crop and will stop, but you will find in the fall that your idea was pure imagination. The harrowed corn will be taller and stronger than that growing in the part of the field left unharrowed.

Don't stop when you have harrowed the corn. It is just as important to cultivate it. If you have a fairly large acreage it will pay to get a corn cultivator, altho an ordinary cultivator can be used to do the work temporarily by removing some of the teeth so as to miss the rows of corn.

Remember to cultivate shallow. Corn is a surface feeder. If you pull up a root of corn you will find the small, hair-like fibrous roots branching out from the stem just below the ground in a regular mat. If you break up this root system by cultivating deeply you will naturally damage considerably the growth of the corn plant. Cultivate as long as you can run the cultivator between the rows without actually breaking down any of the corn plants.

If the corn "looks good" later on and you have a bunch of cattle to feed this winter, it will pay you to consider the advisability of building a silo. It will cost you from \$150 to \$500, depending upon the kind of material you use in its construction, but there is no doubt that silos will pay for themselves over and over again on farms where livestock is kept.

A man with a little silage on hand can laugh at dried up pastures during the summer time.

Besides, corn is not the only fodder which will make good ensilage. Green sheaf oats cut up with corn, green oats and green barley mixed, alfalfa hay which couldn't be cured on account of wet weather, and even thistles have been used successfully to make ensilage.

Keep right after the weeds. Don't let any go to seed in the crop. If necessary hand pick them out.

—E. J. T.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Plymouth G.G.A., Dellwood, Sask.\$8.15
Muirland G.G.A., Zealandia, Sask. 10.00

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged\$165.00
Proceeds of Picnic, Dubuc, Sask. 24.40
Proceeds of Picnic, M. G. G. A., Marringhurst, Man. 26.75
Total\$216.15

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged\$6063.78
Mr. Albert Davis, Perdue, Sask. 60.00
Mr. Chas. E. Thorp, Foxwarren, Man. 10.00
A. T. Carnforth, Alta. 1.00
Total\$6134.78

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*John R. Dymond, Esq., Seed Analyst,
 Dept. Agriculture, Ottawa, writes me
 as follows:*

"100,000 tons of screenings were lost to the farmers of the West for which they not only paid \$650,000 in freight and charges, but after that got nothing for it owing to the fact that Threshing Machines as at present constructed or operated cannot clean grain satisfactorily. Almost every car at the

Terminal Elevator was cleaned. . . . If the grain could be satisfactorily cleaned by the thrasher it would effect an enormous saving to the Western growers," and mentions a suggestion to put a cleaner on the spout of the big threshing machine to take out screenings after threshed and weighed; adding that cleaning the grain in this way would, of course, increase the cost of threshing. A full copy of this astonishing letter as to your losses in this way sent with my catalog. Why not save this waste to feed your own stock and save your threshing bill.

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We, the Miller-Morse Hardware Co., Limited, one of the leading wholesale houses in Winnipeg, select and supply a complete stock

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When you deal at the Store with the "THRESHERLOGUE" Sign, you are building up your own town—helping to make a first-class, well-stocked local store possible and saving yourself time and money

It will pay you to buy at the "Thresherlogue" Store

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**now that the outcome of the
great European War depends on**

CO-OPERATION

THROUGH stress of circumstances during the last twelve months or less, Britishers have come to realize that final success in the struggle now raging in Europe will come only through the co-operation of men and women throughout the nation. Organization and co-operation are just as essential at home in the preparation of munitions and guns as they are in trench fighting.

What organization and co-operation are to an army in modern warfare, so also are they to the army of farmers who look for fairer treatment in connection with the selling of their products or the buying of farm needs as well as in legislation and anything else that tends to give the agriculturist a fair chance to make his profession what it should be. A perfected organization and sincere co-operation are the keys to the situation. Each of the three prairie provinces has had for over a decade a strong organization of farmers. Then in 1906 The G.G.G. Co. Ltd. was organized with the primary object of handling grain. Since that time it has paved the way to increased returns and better values in selling and buying. Does this kind of organization and co-operation interest you? Are you showing that interest in a practical way? Ship to us your grain and buy from us your implements and supplies.

TO SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS

Through an arrangement made with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the year 1915, the Association will procure through this Company such supplies as we are handling. Saskatchewan farmers can secure supplies from us by placing their orders through the Central Office of the Association at Moose Jaw. The purpose of this arrangement is to draw the different farmers' organizations closer together and by concentrating their purchasing power, give still better service to the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

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